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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen  
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## BORAH STATEMENT SWELLS DEMAND FOR THIRD PARTY

Progressive Group Strong in  
Senate—Difficulty in Har-  
monizing Ideas

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—In herald-  
ing a new political party in 1924, un-  
less the Republican Party alters its  
economic policy, William E. Borah  
(R.), Senator from Idaho, merely gave  
public utterance to what is being  
talked quietly among progressively  
inclined members in the Republican  
and Democratic parties. The views  
expressed by Senator Borah at Spo-  
kane, Wash., formed an outstanding  
topic for discussion here today, giv-  
ing added interest to the impending  
election.

The third party idea has been brew-  
ing for many months; it received an  
impetus at the recent primaries, when  
several "standstill" Progressives  
were swept into nomination, but much  
depends on the elections next Tues-  
day to indicate how far the drift  
toward a new party has gone.

### Strong Influence in Senate

In the Senate there appears to be  
a greater prospect for an influential  
Progressive wing than in the House  
of Representatives. The new party  
advocates are hopeful that in the  
next Senate will be seated Lynn J.  
Frazier, Nonpartisan—Republican,  
from North Dakota; Robert M. La-  
Follette (R.), from Wisconsin; George  
W. Norris (R.), Nebraska; Arthur  
Capper (R.), Kansas; James A. Reed  
(D.), Missouri; Ralph B. Howell  
(R.), Nebraska; Hiram Johnson (R.),  
California; Joseph I. France (R.),  
Maryland; Smith W. Brookhart (R.),  
Iowa; and Edwin F. Ladd (R.), North  
Dakota. Of these, Senators Norris,  
Capper, and Ladd are not up for re-  
election. Reed is the only Democrat  
in the list.

Add Senator Borah to the list and  
there is reason aplenty for the Re-  
publican Old Guard and reactionary  
Democrats to consider their positions.  
Since the primaries, the office of Sen-  
ator Borah has been deluged with ap-  
peals from citizens all over the coun-  
try to form a new party.

Some of the letters are from Demo-  
crats, but Republicans are in the ma-  
jority and invariably they ask that he  
be the Moses and lead the country out  
of the wilderness of profligating and  
general wrong-doing. The letters to  
the progressive Senator contain as  
much criticism of the old party lines  
and their policies as any returned from  
those who desire to lead in other  
directions.

### Fertile Field in World

It is significant to note that the  
new party or progressive trend seems  
to be strongest in the middle west, in  
the agricultural regions. In the  
states of the Missouri Valley, there  
has grown to great proportions the  
Non-partisan League, which as its  
name indicates, has no party lines.  
Political observers recently returned  
from the middle west declare that the  
west is ready to rally around new  
standards.

However, the pathway of the pro-  
posed party is not strewn with roses.  
Senator Borah would undoubtedly  
have to compromise on many of his  
ideas to gather supporters, and the  
question is asked as to whether the  
varied elements could get along to-  
gether. The difficulty Theodore  
Roosevelt had in cementing the diver-  
gent ideas is too freshly remembered.  
In this connection Mr. Borah said:

The situation in this country at  
present is quite different from what it  
was in 1912. The movement at that  
time was largely a personal movement,  
led by a man of tremendous person-  
ality; but the movement now is a peo-  
ple's movement. It is a mass move-  
ment. It is not unlike the movement  
which took place from 1852 to  
1860, so it is just a question of whether  
the Republican Party will recognize  
and lead, direct and control, or let  
some other party do it.

The call of Senator Borah for a new  
political party is not the first to be  
issued. Lines of cleavage in the old  
parties, divergence in policies and  
various interests, have led persons  
more or less prominent in the councils  
of political parties and in public af-  
fairs to declare that the old political  
situation needed overhauling. There  
have been frequent expressions of  
longing for a Roosevelt and many  
straws indicating that there were in-  
dividuals and groups ready to follow  
a new leader.

## ARMY AIRMEN START OUT AGAIN FOR FLIGHT ACROSS CONTINENT

Holders of Record for Sustained Flying Are Determined  
to Make Aerial Voyage From California to New York

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 3.—Lieut.  
Kelly, army aviators, took off at Rock-  
well Field at 5:59 a. m. today in an  
attempt to cross the continent from  
San Diego to New York without a  
stop in the great monoplane T-2.  
The aviators said their route would  
take them to Tucson, Ariz. From  
there the airway is to Denning, N. M.,  
the Franklin Mountains, 40 miles east  
of El Paso, across the foothills into  
the Texas Panhandle, and over Ft.  
Sill, Ok. Across the northwest part  
of Arkansas, over southeast Missouri,  
southern Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio,  
entering Pennsylvania at the south-  
west corner. Then the route goes to

## WETS FACING PROSECUTION FOR FAILURE TO FILE REPORT OF CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

Demand for Accounting to Follow Vigorous Repudiation  
by Candidates of Published Indorsement  
by Liquor Interests

### Mauretania Shatters Earlier Speed Record

New York, Nov. 3.  
The Mauretania, which arrived  
here today, broke the speed  
record between Cherbourg break-  
water and Ambrose Light, covering  
the distance in 54.7 h. 33 m.  
This is one hour and 47 minutes  
better than the previous record, also  
held by the Mauretania.

## LAW FORCE RALLIED TO MEET RUM FLEET

Cables Report Clearing of Six  
Schooners From Nassau  
With 100,000 Cases

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Customs offi-  
cials are planning to ask the gov-  
ernors of New York and New Jersey  
to enlist the services of sheriffs in  
coastal counties in checking the wave  
of liquor which is expected to break  
on these shores with the arrival of a  
fleet of British schooners from the  
Bahamas within the next few days.  
The New York harbor police already  
have been asked to keep a sharp look-  
out for rum runners.

Cable advices from Nassau received  
today at the customhouse stated that  
six schooners, with about 100,000 cases  
of liquor, had cleared during the week  
ending Oct. 31. This was said to be  
a record number in one week since  
the prohibition amendment became ef-  
fective.

Although the cargoes ostensibly  
were destined for Tampico, Mexico,  
officials believed that, if they were  
approached by small craft outside the  
three-mile limit, they might be in-  
duced to rid themselves of some of  
their cargo en route.

The recent decision that foreign  
vessels could not be touched outside  
the three-mile limit unless it could  
be proved they were getting in touch  
with shore and violating American  
laws through the use of their own  
small boats was held responsible by  
officials for the departure of the fleet.

Conviction that extensive rum-run-  
ning enterprises are being backed by  
wealthy interests was reiterated by  
the authorities.

## AMERICA BLAMED BY PHILIP KERR

Declares It Struck First Blow at  
League—Called Imperialistic

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 3 (Special).—  
That the United States was one of  
the greatest of imperialistic nations  
was the statement made by Philip  
Kerr, who was secretary to Mr. Lloyd  
George from 1917 to 1920, to the Cana-  
dian Club yesterday. The United  
States had bought Alaska, seized  
Hawaii, annexed the Philippines, and  
practically assumed control of Central  
America, stated Mr. Kerr.

The reasons behind imperialism  
were endeavors to obtain security.  
Alaska offered a bulwark against Rus-  
sia, and the Philippines against Jap-  
an. "There are 26 sovereign states in  
Europe without any means of adjust-  
ing their differences. Although the  
League of Nations is not a perfect  
instrument, it is the recognition of the  
principle that is at the root of the  
matter. The first blow to the League  
was dealt by the United States in  
withdrawing from the League. In ef-  
fect that set the pace for other na-  
tions by making them think that each  
nation must look only after itself."  
The nature of the world are becom-  
ing so inter-knit through the progress  
of modern inventions that a distur-  
bance in any one part of the world  
begins to have its reflexes in other  
parts of the earth, and Mr. Kerr  
thought that the preservation of peace  
was therefore a matter that concerned  
the whole world.

## 700 CITIZENS VOICE PROTEST AGAINST MEDICAL COERCION

Campaign to Force Schick Test  
Into Public Schools Is Vigor-  
ously Denounced

More than 700 citizens of Greater  
Boston crowded Horticultural Hall  
last night to attend a special confer-  
ence of the Medical Liberty League,  
Inc., of Massachusetts, in protest  
against the effort to make compulsory  
certain methods of the dominant  
school of medical practice. The at-  
tempt of the medical fraternity to  
foist the Schick test on the public  
schools as a compulsory measure was  
denounced by unanimous vote of the  
meeting, and speakers assured the  
audience that, if the public gives suf-  
ficient support, the fight to eliminate  
the compulsory feature of vaccination  
in the public schools of the State will  
soon be carried to success. Pledges  
and cash to the amount of \$5291.20  
were contributed to the cause by those  
present.

C. Augustus Norwood presided at  
the conference, and introduced the  
speakers, including William Lloyd  
Garrison Jr., Albert F. Gilmore, Dr.  
R. Kendrick Smith, Judge Clifford P.  
Smith, and Dr. F. Mason Padelord,  
president of the league. Henry D.  
Nunn, the league's counsel and gen-  
eral manager, also spoke. Mr. Nor-  
wood is a member of the executive  
committee of the league, while Mr.  
Garrison and Dr. Smith are honorary  
vice-presidents.

### Stand Against Coercion

The following resolution regarding  
the Schick test was unanimously  
adopted by the conference:

Whereas, The advocates of the  
Schick test, toxin-antitoxin, engaged in  
a widespread effort to appropriate the  
public schools as a field for experimen-  
tation in serum therapy; and,  
Whereas, Such an effort in order to  
induce the parents of school children  
to consent to having their children sub-  
jected to this procedure, are issuing  
literature calculated, if not designed,  
to frighten parents into giving such con-  
sent; and,

Whereas, This literature, on the one  
hand, exaggerates both the danger of  
the toxin-antitoxin, and, on the other,  
understates or ignores altogether the  
serious objections that exist to the prac-  
tices which are proposed; and,  
Whereas, Many public officials of Bos-  
ton and other Massachusetts cities, as  
well as paid officials of the Common-  
wealth, are engaged in the promotion  
of the so-called Schick procedure; and  
large sums of money are being  
spent by such cities and by the Com-  
monwealth in advertising this still ex-  
perimental procedure; now, therefore,  
be it

Resolved, That this large assemblage  
of representative men and women,  
while recognizing that the right of  
individuals to desist from undergoing the  
Schick test is a right of inviolable im-  
munity, and that the right of parents  
to have their children undergo them is  
indisputable, also recognizes the right  
of the individual to be free from coer-  
cion, either by law or by misrepresen-  
tation of facts, and therefore challenges  
the right of any interested group—official or otherwise  
—to use the public schools as a medium  
for the transaction of such propaganda,  
as it also challenges the propriety of such  
activities in the public schools; and be it  
further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolu-  
tions be transmitted to the Governor,  
the Mayor, members of the school com-  
mittee of the City of Boston, and to the  
Mayor or Selectmen of the other cities  
and towns of Greater Boston.

### League's Aims Explained

Mr. Norwood opened the conference  
by saying:

The cause of liberty is not a new one  
in Massachusetts, nor is the cause of  
medical liberty a new one to the  
audience. A little over four years ago  
seven people each from entirely differ-  
ent walks of life started this league.  
It is entirely non-partisan and non-  
sectarian. It is not opposed to any  
medical procedure, but it is opposed to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

### FARMER LOANS MET PROMPTLY

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Illinois farmers  
are meeting loans promptly, according  
to Gus Huston, president of the Chicago  
Joint Stock Land Bank, who reports  
that out of 506 Illinois mortgages with  
installments falling due this month, 415  
farmers paid before the time arrived.

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## OTTOMAN EMPIRE CEASES AS ANGORA TAKES FULL CHARGE

Kemalist Government Assumes  
Sovereign Rights and Becomes  
Keystone of Caliphate

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 3 (By The  
Associated Press).—The Angora As-  
sembly last night decided unani-  
mously that it is invested with sov-  
ereign rights and that the Turkish  
Nationalist Government is the key-  
stone of the Caliphate, and today the  
newspapers carry these headlines:  
"Ottoman Empire Collapsed, in Its  
Place There Has Arisen New National  
Turkish State—Sultanate Abolished."  
The decision of the Assembly was an-  
nounced by a salute of 101 guns. Im-  
mediately the soldiers and civilians  
began to celebrate the occasion to the  
blare of military bands and the bright  
flares of torch bands.

Two resolutions were unanimously  
adopted by the Assembly. The first  
said that by virtue of organized state  
and representation, sovereign rights  
had been vested in an inalienable and  
indivisible manner in the moral per-  
son of the Angora Assembly, which  
was the only emanation of the Nation.  
The second resolution declared the  
Caliphate was vested in the imperial  
family of the Ottoman dynasty, but that  
the Turkish Government remains the  
keystone of the Caliphate.

### Selection of Caliphs

The selection of the Caliphs is to  
be made by the Grand National  
Assembly of Turkey, which will  
choose that member of the imperial  
family, the resolution provides, who  
is the best instructed, the best edu-  
cated, the most honest and the wisest.  
After these resolutions had been  
unanimously accepted amid applause,  
Reouf Bey, the Premier or President of  
the Assembly, ascended the Tribune  
and proposed the proclamation  
of a national holiday on the  
anniversary of the reaching of this  
decision.

The decision of the Angora Assembly  
was made known in the following  
terms:

The palace of the Sublime Porte hav-  
ing through corrupt ignorance con-  
fided in the Sultan, and having thus  
brought the country, has passed into the  
domain of history. Recently the Tur-  
kish Nation, the real mistress of its  
destinies, the founder of the Ottoman  
Empire, revolted against its foreign  
enemies in Anatolia and undertook a  
struggle against the palace of the  
Sublime Porte, which took sides with  
its enemies and against the Nation,  
and to that end it constituted the Grand  
National Assembly of Turkey its gov-  
ernment, and its army threw itself into  
the struggle against the enemies of the  
Nation without aid from the palace of  
the Sublime Porte.

### Tewfik Pasha Denounced

Article I of this statute stipulates  
that the sovereignty of the Sultan is  
assumed by the Nation.  
By Article II executive and legisla-  
tive powers are conferred upon the  
Nation.  
Article VII invests the body of the  
Nation with sovereign rights, such as  
the right to declare war and conclude  
peace. (These were formerly prerogatives  
of the Sultan.)

Since then the former Ottoman Em-  
pire had collapsed and in its place the  
new national Turkish state is called into  
being.  
Likewise, since the abolition of the  
Sultanate, the Grand National Assem-  
bly of Turkey has taken its place with  
its people. It is to say, the Government of Con-  
stantinople, its existence being no longer  
supported by any national force, has  
ceased to exist and no longer consti-  
tutes a vital part of the Turkish state.  
The people of the Nation have insti-  
tuted an administrative government of  
the people defending the rights of the  
true masses of the people, and the  
peasants, guaranteeing their welfare.

### The statement adds:

The Constantinople Government, hav-  
ing made common cause with the en-  
emy, astounds us by speaking of the  
rights of the Sultan and dynastic rights.  
The dispatch from Tewfik Pasha (the  
Grand Viceroy of the Constantinople  
Government) is a fantastic, feeble docu-  
ment, such as is rarely met with in  
history.

The Assembly then proclaimed the  
two resolutions dealing with the vest-  
ing of the Nation's sovereign rights  
and the Caliphate.

### Treaties Annulled

ANGORA, Nov. 3 (By The Associ-  
ated Press).—The Turkish Nationalist  
Government at Angora has announced  
that it considers null and void all  
treaties and conventions concluded  
since March 16, 1920, by the Constanti-  
nople Administration.

### Caliph to Be Elected

LONDON, Nov. 3 (By The Associ-  
ated Press).—A report that the Tur-  
kish Nationalist Assembly at Angora  
has passed a law suppressing the Sul-  
tanate of Turkey and the law of suc-  
cession to the throne is contained in  
a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph  
from its Constantinople correspondent,  
who quotes dispatches from Angora.  
Such action by the National Assem-  
bly would mean, of course, that the  
Sultan is deposed. In the future, ac-  
cording to the dispatches, the only  
Caliph in Turkey will be periodically  
elected without Government prerogative,  
all power being in the hands of  
the National Assembly.

### FLIGHT OVER ALPINE PEAKS

MUNICH, Bavaria, Nov. 2 (By The  
Associated Press).—A German airplane  
carrying six persons has succeeded in  
making a flight over two of the high-  
est Alpine peaks, the Grossglockner  
and the Grossvenediger, respectively,  
12,460 feet and 12,010 feet in height.  
This is the first time such a flight has  
been accomplished with more than two  
passengers.



From photo by Keystone View Company, N. Y.

Under a Law Passed by the National Assembly at Angora the Sultanate of  
Turkey and the Law of Succession to the Throne Have Been Abolished.  
Such Action Is Taken to Mean That the Sultan Is Deposed.

## ALLIED POWERS DISCUSS THREAT OF TURKS TO CROSS MARITZA

General Charpy Seeks Authority to Occupy Karagatch  
and Thus Prevent Ottoman Advance

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Nov. 3.—So serious is the  
need for a full understanding be-  
tween France and England that Count  
de Saint-Aulaire, French Ambassador  
in London, will come to Paris today  
to discuss the situation with Raymond  
Poincaré. Chiefly the conversations  
in London, not only with Lord Curzon  
but with Mr. Bonar Law, have turned  
upon the Near East. The raising of  
forces, whether called gendarmes or  
more simply and accurately an army,  
in Thrace naturally alarms the British  
Government.

It is not so certain that the French  
have taken alarm. Although M. Poin-  
caré placed the news received by him  
at the service of the British and sug-  
gested that vigorous representation  
should be made by the high commis-  
sioners in Constantinople against the  
reported increase of gendarmes from  
8000 to 30,000 by clandestine recruit-  
ing, the correspondent of The Chris-  
tian Science Monitor finds at the Quai  
d'Orsay a tendency to minimize the  
gravity of the situation resulting from  
this breach of the armistice terms of  
Mudania.

### A Stern Demarche

What is chiefly feared, perhaps, is  
that the Turks should cross the  
Maritza. General Charpy wants to  
occupy Karagatch to prevent such an  
advance. Readiness to make a stern  
demarche must not, however, mislead

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## CAPITAL AND LABOR DOMINATE ELECTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Prospect of a Straight Issue Between the Two Classes  
at the Polls Improves

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The general elec-  
tion atmosphere here is clearer. Her-  
bert Asquith at Paisley yesterday  
dealt with the Conservative allegation  
that to vote for independent Liberals  
is to support the Liberal-Labor com-  
bine. He did not deny the possibility  
of a government by coalition, but de-  
clared that an essential condition of  
anything of the kind must be that  
neither side should in any degree sur-  
render its own party convictions. "I  
would not," he said, "join a govern-  
ment, a condition of my adhesion to  
which was submergence—I would not  
sacrifice—or even suspension, either  
in legislation or administration, of my  
Liberal convictions, or any slackening  
even momentarily in pursuit of what  
I hold to be Liberal principles and  
Liberal policy."

This complicated statement was in  
answer to a simple question from Sir  
Robert Horne as to whether "suppos-  
ing the Labor Party and independent  
Liberals have a majority in the House  
will Mr. Asquith under no circum-  
stances enter into an arrangement  
with Labor representatives for carry-  
ing on the King's Government?" It  
must be taken, therefore, that such  
an arrangement is to be expected.  
This simplifies the general election  
issues notably.  
Labor stands defeated in the bor-  
ough, but still makes a formidable  
bid for seats in Parliament. Along

side are 320 Independent Liberal can-  
didates prepared, if elected, to com-  
bine with Labor, provided only that  
the price is not too high.

The Conservatives and Coalition  
Liberals—the only parties which re-  
main uncompromisingly against Labor  
—are still divided among them-  
selves and Mr. Lloyd George's threat  
to "extend the war," which is inter-  
preted to mean that the nomination  
of 150 new candidates to split the Con-  
servative vote has not so far mate-  
rialized and, as tomorrow is the last  
day for the submission of names, it  
may reasonably be expected that  
nothing of the kind will now occur.

Mr. Bonar Law's speech here yester-  
day was studiously conciliatory and  
a statement issued today from Sir  
George Younger's side tends to mini-  
mize the extent of the Conservative  
inroads upon the Coalition Liberal  
constituencies.

The prospect of a straight issue  
between Labor and Capital have thus  
improved. As one of the Liberal  
organs points out here today: "Often  
enough defeat in municipal politics  
has been followed by victory in the  
parliamentary battle." Neither Labor  
nor the Independent Liberal candi-  
dates are unduly depressed, there-  
fore, by what has happened in the  
borough and Conservative and Coalition  
Liberal voters must make the  
utmost effort, if they are to overcome  
the combined forces that oppose them.

### American Mail Saved

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—American  
mail in Smyrna was saved from the  
confiscation following the capture of  
the city by Turkish forces, according  
to information which has reached the  
Post Office Department. The Greek  
authorities at Smyrna turned over to  
the American Consul eight sacks of  
mail from the United States, four  
sacks of which contained registered  
mail.

The Turkish officials have informed  
the Post Office Department that un-  
registered mail can now be sent to  
Smyrna via Constantinople.



## 700 CITIZENS VOICE PROTEST AGAINST MEDICAL COERCION

(Continued from Page 1)

the compulsory feature of any law making any medical practice necessary to the citizens of Massachusetts. This meeting is a conference, not a public meeting. No effort will be made to make converts. We hope only to impress this audience with the importance of the work this league is doing to the extent that they will want to support its work adequately.

Dr. R. Kendrick Smith, one of the leading osteopaths of the United States, was introduced as the first speaker. He said in part:

"When we see standing room only and aisles and corridors crowded at such a meeting as this we think of Faneuil Hall, at the other end of the city, known as the cradle of liberty. Horticultural Hall becomes this evening a cradle of medical liberty—and because we have added the word 'medical' in no way detracts from the sacredness of the liberty we advocate. This country was founded for religious liberty, and surely the right of the people to care for their bodies in the ways which they see fit is comparable to their right to worship in the way they choose.

Medical police have a rapid growth since the close of the recent war. The name of organization and association has been used by doctors to extend in a most insidious way the autocratic power all over the country. This movement has been engineered by able brains and ample funds and has been participated in by great institutions. It can be opposed successfully only by such bodies as this one.

### Controlled by Machine

There are many able and sincere men in the medical profession who are doing their best, according to their lights. Many of these men do not approve the methods of the organizations of which they are a part, but they are powerless to oppose the moves of the great medical machinery.

The movement is one of "standardized" medical practice, which means, of course, the elimination of every school but the dominant one. The receipts of the American Medical Association alone toward this "project" including legislation for compulsory medicine, total \$1000 a day.

"Benevolent assimilation" by the schools of the dominant system has been the fate of nearly every college which taught some differing method. The homeopathic colleges have nearly all gone this route. The osteopaths are not yet old enough to suffer this fate.

The American Medical Association is trying to get more doctors into the legislatures of the United States and Congress. They are doing this so that they may get their own laws passed. They are trying to "educate" the public up to the point where it will stand for things at its own expense.

As a recent president of the association said, they wish to get possession of the word—of the child himself by organized medical teaching in the public schools of the country. Be on your guard against these insidious encroachments upon your liberty! Scrutinize carefully every health and welfare organization which asks you for support, and see if there is not somewhere a colored gentleman in the woodpile.

### Familiar With Activities

Mr. Gilmore, until recently of New York, was introduced as the second speaker. Mr. Norwood explained that while Mr. Gilmore had not been connected with the Medical Liberty League, he had done similar work in New York in connection with the activities of the Medical Reference Bureau. Mr. Gilmore said in part:

In New York every child must be vaccinated before he can enter school. The law also says that he must attend school, so that vaccination is practically unavoidable. Since the compulsory physical examination, there is also compulsory physical examination. From this it is only a short step to compulsory resistance. The shift toward the Schick test I take as an admission of the doctors that vaccination is losing its hold.

In fact, there is a little joker in the law passed in New York a few years ago, which provides that in the extreme cases the medical authorities may prescribe treatment. But this phase of the law has never been invoked, because even the doctors know there is a point beyond which they cannot go.

Mr. Gilmore traced the growth of the Schick test in the public schools of the efforts of medical experimenters to make it compulsory, and of the arbitrary powers of the New York board of health. In this connection he said:

In times of imminent peril this board of health can acquire complete control of the city government. After the recent war they attempted to have the words "imminent peril" removed from the law and the declaration of an emergency left in their hands. Now wasn't that a splendid scheme? It would have been so easy in that way for a medical dictator to have elected himself Mayor and council of the city. The law was presented to the city, and would doubtless have passed had it not been for a certain group which is particularly awake to this sort of medical aggression.

Mr. Gilmore also told of the attempt in New York to pass a law establishing compulsory industrial insurance, which would take from all working people a portion of their salary and pay it back to them in the form of medical treatment when they were ill whether they wished it or not. This law, happily defeated, he branded as one of the most insidious of such aggressive methods which the medical organizations have ever undertaken to saddle upon a long-suffering public.

The fact that practically one-third of the American people are no longer users of drugs is alarming the dominant medical school. Mr. Gilmore pointed out, and causing them to make frantic efforts to maintain their hold upon the people.

Physician States the Case  
Dr. Padelford of Fall River, Mass., was the next speaker. He said:  
The public should take truth for

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## Committee of Sikhs to Act as Mediators

By Special Cable

AS THE result of a debate in the Punjab Legislative Council, the motion recommending that arrests in connection with Gurmukh Singh should cease was lost, but a motion calling for the appointment of a committee of five Sikh members to act as mediators between the Mahants (the keepers of the shrines) and the Akalis was carried. In the course of the debate the curious evidence was again supplied that the British doctrine of collective ministerial responsibility is as yet unknown in India.

In this particular debate Lal Harbans Lal, Minister of Agriculture, declared that the Government was impartial as between the Mahants and the Akalis, but Sir John Maynard, executive councillor, declared that the Government was absolutely bound to defend the property owners, in this case the Mahants.

This incident follows the episode at Simla where J. P. Thompson of the political department, adducing evidence for the need of the Princes Protection Bill, criticized the motives of the Legislative Assembly, and for doing so was sharply criticized by Sir William Vincent, home member.

authority, but not authority for truth. The doctors believe they can improve on nature. They believe that before mankind can be truly happy and properly governed rules and regulations must be worked out for all the acts of man. They are really Socialists, though they don't recognize the fact.

We shall cease to have diseases when we cease to do evil. Health, said he, is obtained by rejecting into the people the fruits of disease. Such a practice is little more than superstition. People should think for themselves. A man who delegates thinking for him to one else is in a bad way. He might almost as well not think at all.

Medicine is not a science—remember that, no matter what you are told. The practice of medicine is an art, and the iron hand of the State will strangle it as it always does art when it attempts to control it.

The Anglo-American concept of government is that the state is created for the welfare of the individual. But organized medicine takes the opposite view. It seems to believe, as most countries do, that the state exists for the individual is merely the property of the state, important only in so far as he is important to the state. This view we must attack and overcome.

### Public Must Be Educated

We can make out an unassailable case as to why we favor medical liberty. It is largely up to this audience and the other friends of medical liberty whether or not we shall win. If properly supported, this league can, in a few years, carry the fight to success, largely through education.

Mr. Garrison told of the drift in America toward autocratic government. The people of the United States, he said, are more careless of their liberty than those of any other country on the globe. "We face bureaucracy on the one side and socialism of spoliation on the other," he said. Putting poison into children, he declared, was the result of superstition alone just as truly as the ancient custom of the Egyptians in throwing maidens to the crocodiles in the Nile. Medicine, he asserted, is as false as witchcraft. He continued:

The doctors treat the lady who opposes their systems with the utmost scorn. This is because they are defending a system solely valuable to them because of its pecuniary return. Vaccination is sure—it brings the physician a steady income independent of sickness. The vaccination law created the right of resistance. The shift toward the Schick test I take as an admission of the doctors that vaccination is losing its hold.

Judge Smith declared that world history has gone by cycles, and that the medical cycle is succeeding the military cycle which has so long held sway. He said, in part:

This league deserves the active support of all those who favor medical liberty. It deserves both financial support and support in other ways. If we all act together in a definite way we can do wonders.

Such an organization should not be limited to any one group, but should be truly representative of the best people of Massachusetts. If it is that it is sure to be successful.

The methods of the league should be both considerate and reasonable. We should employ the Golden Rule at all times. For this puts us in a strong position. All interested in this work should join the league as a promising opportunity to do good, and I ask that they do so, and support it both financially and in other ways.

Mr. Nunn outlined the progress of the league and told of the necessity of sufficient funds to carry the work forward. "Those who believe in medical liberty have the power to abolish medical aggression by law in this State," he said. "But they will never accomplish it until they carry on a great campaign of education. We must make heroic efforts to wake the people up."

HORSE SHOW DRAWS  
CROWD EVERY NIGHT

Three programs of the horse show and society circus in the Commonwealth Armory, Allston, remain Governor's Night tonight, the children's matinee, tomorrow afternoon, and Greater Boston Night, tomorrow evening.

The horse show and society circus has been drawing crowds all the week. The audience last night witnessed a sham battle staged by members of Cavalry Troop C. The military horses and their riders were the center of attraction in the judging of entries last night.

The Zouave girls and the "millionaire cowboys," the clown group, songsters, and others continue to be popular with the hundreds of people who have gone to the armory nightly this week.

CUBAN ELECTIONS ORDERLY  
HAVANA, Nov. 3 (By The Associated Press).—Alfredo Zayas, President of Cuba, yesterday issued a manifesto to the people of the island, praising them for the order observed during the partial elections held Wednesday.

## GERMANS MAY TAKE PLACE OF THE EXPELLED CHRISTIANS

Problem of Recolonizing the Evacuated Areas in Asia Minor and Thrace Considered From Various Angles

By DR. G. M. KATSANOS

After the forced evacuation of Asia Minor and Thrace by the Greeks and Armenians the question naturally arises: who is going to take their place?

Who will replace the exterminated and expelled Greek and Armenian merchant, banker, business man, artisan, lawyer, educated, and intelligent inhabitant of Turkey? Asia Minor and Thrace after a little while will be about in the same condition as Russia after the Soviet régime was established—that is, destitute of intellectual business and professional men. Taking into consideration the racial characteristics of all the border neighbors of Turkey, it will be seen that those are not the people to replace the Greeks or the Armenians. Who else then will fill the gap?

### France Is Most Interested

The most interested in Turkey's prosperity and welfare today is France, which is so definitely at the back of the new Turkey. But the French are neither a colonizing nor an emigrating race. For instance, in the French colonies, Tunis, there are at present 15,000 French and 150,000 Italians. Of course, France will lend her ally Turkey a good many shrewd advisers, engineers, officers and reorganizers of her army and navy and so forth, but not the thousands of merchants, professional men and business men of all kinds, such as were the butchered Greeks and Armenians. Italy, on the other hand, will be able to supply plenty of manual labor.

The only race, consequently, which is able either to colonize or emigrate, and which possesses all the necessary qualifications to do so, is the Anglo-Saxon. Its ability to colonize has been proved beyond doubt, by what it has done and what it is still doing all over the earth, but unfortunately this race has not a surplus of population to provide what the Turkey of today needs, and besides that, the little surplus she can spare goes to her own possessions. Of course many English and American business men will establish themselves in the large towns of Asia Minor and Thrace, but they will not suffice to fill the void left by the extermination of the Christians.

One race, therefore, is left, and that is the Teuton which, as I see it, is better qualified than any other by character and by its present condition to do what every other race either will decline or is unfit to accomplish. I do not mean to infer that the German Government will enter upon an emigration policy for Turkey, for if official Germany attempted such a project it would immediately arouse the suspicions of France. What will happen is that the Germans themselves, as individuals, will be forced by necessity to emigrate to Turkey.

The shrinkage of the value of their mark, the high cost of the bare necessities of life, the poor remuneration received by the German middle class, and the great lack of employment among the professional men of Germany will force them to leave their Fatherland to make a living. We should not forget one thing, and that is that whereas the French population decreases year by year, the population of Germany increases by 600,000.

It is true that the German does not possess the self-reliance of the Anglo-Saxon and his colonizing qualities, but he has the faculty, and that more than the former, to assimilate himself sooner with his surroundings. This is, therefore, the reason why I think that the German will colonize Turkey. One angle of the situation, the most important of all, should not be overlooked, which is that the Turk of today is very different from the Turk of yesterday. He will be far bolder and far more dangerous than in the past. It is these circumstances that compel one to think that no European will be able to live with the Turk and transact business with him other than the German.

### "Someone" Will Be German

The interior of Asiatic Turkey now will be about the same as is the coast of Africa. The Turk will watch his sheep, will cultivate the soil, will harvest his crops, but he can do no more. Someone else is needed to buy those products from him, bring them to the market and sell them for him. "Someone," therefore, the extermination of the Greek and the Armenian will be the German. Then will follow the merchant, lawyer, school teachers; an engineer to design and construct bridges and roads, a banker with his army of clerks, stenographers, tellers, auditors, and officers will follow and so forth.

Then there are railroads in Turkey and they need engineers, conductors, and officers, cashiers, agents, treasurers, typewriters, all the paraphernalia necessary to a railroad line.

We should not forget that Turkey is a country rich in every kind of products, agricultural, mineral, wood, stone, and water, and that official Turkey will be in urgent need of well-educated men to transact the country's business. Who will do? The educated Turk can be counted by the hundreds. Someone else then must be found, and that one in my opinion will be the German.

If the modern Andalcides, Franklin Bouillon, expects that France will do everything, he is greatly mistaken. His friend Kemal Pasha, after he has got everything his own way, will treat every treaty, and every contract, either private or official, as "a scrap of paper," and, telling his protectors that he will no longer be under their tutelage, he will invite them to re-establish relations as equals, because, as a man of Greek origin, he is ashamed to say superiors, and he will choose his future friends among his former allies—the Germans.

### Potential Power of Teutonism

The signatories of the treaty of peace of Versailles stupidly, if not criminally, overlooked the potential power of Teutonism; they thought by depriving Germany of her fertile territory, land which was so sorely needed by her enormous industry, and by imposing on her an impossible punitive indemnity, that she would cease to exist. And there exactly is the crux. The Germans, unable to live in their country, will turn to some other country in which to live. Germany, because of her surplus population, having no colonies to turn to, will colonize and slowly and positively will reconquer what by the war she lost, Turkey, as she has done to Russia. And there exactly is the crux. The Germans, unable to live in their country, will turn to some other country in which to live. Germany, because of her surplus population, having no colonies to turn to, will colonize and slowly and positively will reconquer what by the war she lost, Turkey, as she has done to Russia. And there exactly is the crux. 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## ADRIATIC QUESTION CAUSES NO ALARM TO ITALIAN CABINET

Mussolini Government Deals  
With Foreign Policy—Many  
Important Matters Considered

By Special Cable  
ROME, Nov. 3.—Yesterday's Cabinet meeting was important partly because it shows the main lines of Benito Mussolini's future policy, chiefly because all the problems, the solution of which was postponed by previous governments owing to their difficulty, were examined with a view to their speediest solution. The domestic situation is considered almost normal, the Fascists having returned to their homes. The Government has decided upon in the first place, the suppression of all ministerial offices which are not absolutely necessary; secondly, it will consider the advisability of handing over state concerns to private enterprises, owing to their heavy deficits; thirdly, the necessity was discussed of Parliament giving the Government full power to carry out bureaucratic reform; fourthly, the urgent need of the Government to pass legislation concerning emigration was dealt with, thus relieving the unemployment; as was the question of the abolition of the law concerning the registration of securities, which is the main cause of the investment of Italian capital abroad.

Italy's foreign policy was also examined and the Adriatic situation was not considered as far forth any particular apprehension. Signor Mussolini's determination to settle urgent problems is universally approved.

### Ambassadorship at Washington Refused by Luigi Albertini

ROME, Nov. 3. (By The Associated Press).—The Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini, has offered the post of Italian Ambassador at Washington, vacated by the recent resignation of Vittorio Rolando Ricci, to Senator Luigi Albertini, Italian representative at the Washington Armaments Conference. It was asserted in political quarters today, however, that Senator Albertini had declined the proffer, preferring to remain in Italy and participate in the political activities at home.

Signor Mussolini has accepted the resignation of Signor Frassati, the Ambassador to Germany.

Count Sforza, the Ambassador at Paris, is expected to arrive in Rome tomorrow. He was summoned by a telegram from the Premier, who at first told him to remain at his post, after receiving Count Sforza's explanation that he had resigned only because he wished to facilitate the task of the new Government, and do his part to give it stability and long life. Signor Mussolini, accompanied by Baron Russo, visited today the various ambassadors now in Rome, and announced his intention of calling on the others as soon as they return. The visits paid today were to the British, American, Japanese, Brazilian, and German embassies. He has ordered energetic measures taken to speed up telegraphic and telephonic communication with other countries, particularly press messages, which he declared must no longer be subject to any delay or restriction. The former Italian premier, Francesco Nitti, is reported to have made application for a passport in order to go to America.

There is no love lost between Signor Nitti and the Fascists. So bitter was the Fascist feeling against him that his home in Naples was placed under guard during the recent Fascist convention there. His newspaper, *Il Paese*, has several times been raided by Fascist bands, and during the recent overtaking in Rome police guards had to be placed around his offices to prevent the Fascists from invading them.

### French Socialist Expresses Strong Views on Fascisti

NEW YORK, Nov. 3. (By The Associated Press).—The Fascist movement, "a modern form of banditry," will hold its power in Italy only a short time, in the belief of Jean Longuet, famous Socialist leader of France, who arrived today on the Mauretania.

M. Longuet, a grandson of Karl Marx, will remain about two months in the United States, lecturing and studying the American Socialist movement and economic conditions.

Italian Communists, by their appeal to violence, he said, had brought about a condition that enabled the Fascists to rise to power. "The Fascist movement could have lived in the Middle Ages," he said, "but it cannot exist now, for long, because it gives no answer to social problems." The Fascist movement, M. Longuet declared, was purely Italian and had no bearing on the general economic condition of Europe. No such movement, he added, was imminent in France.

"We have the greatest contempt and hatred for Fascist methods," he declared.

Of Bolshevism, he said: "The Bolshevik movement in France is a great failure because it is built on conditions that do not exist. A partying of radicals and conservatives in the French Socialist and Labor movements in 1919 gave power to the National bloc, but a strong reaction against the bloc has set in now and it is likely that the bloc will suffer a great defeat in the next election."

"The Communist organization in France is utterly destroyed and discredited and there is an indication that the Communists will join the regular Socialists." Explaining the difficulty he had in procuring passports to come to this country M. Longuet said that two years ago, when he was refused a passport, United States officials were under the impression that he was a radical Socialist.

When he convinced them of the contrary, he said, he had no further trouble.

M. Longuet was questioned by the

## Raisuli Host to Spanish General Away Back in Hills of Morocco

In Negotiating Bandit's Submission, Army Officer Puts  
Up for Night in Rebel's Tent

TETUAN, Morocco, Oct. 13 (Special Correspondence).—Gen. Castro Girona, the right-hand man of General Burguete, High Commissioner, is conducting the negotiations with Raisuli for the latter's submission, and is apparently having some remarkable experiences. Raisuli is making a strong condition of facilities for revenge upon his Moorish enemies, and it is evident that he regards this as one of the best privileges of the new power that he perceives or thinks he perceives to be coming to him now.

His record indicates that this has always been among his first thoughts, for on the first occasion when he made terms with recognized authority, on a grand scale, this being in 1904, when, having taken Mr. Perdicaris and Mr. Varley prisoners, and the American Government having sent some warships to Tangier as a hint to the Sultan that he must arrange this matter with Raisuli speedily, the latter besides pocketing a ransom of \$70,000, successfully bargained for the release from prison of various officers of his and the imprisonment in their place of a selection of his numerous enemies, which was done accordingly.

The then Moorish governor of Tangier, who had once been a particular friend but who had played him false on a highly important occasion, had to be deposed according to this arrangement and Raisuli was to reign as governor in his stead. Raisuli at the present moment seems to be modeling his proposed new treaty with the Spaniards on that old and advantageous treaty that he made with the Maghzen nearly 20 years ago. He is a master of the peculiar statecraft that is practiced here on these occasions. General Castro Girona is a clever man, he knows the Moors well and is on terms of a certain sympathy with them, but he is having much difficulty with Raisuli now, as indeed he expected to have.

He has been the guest of Raisuli in his special tent up in the hills for the conduct of these negotiations for one night at any rate. This was a daring adventure on the part of General Castro Girona, for he was placed at the mercy of Raisuli who might have viewed him, despite all the negotiations and possibilities, as a valuable capture. This first meeting between the former brigand and the general, as representing the Spanish Army and Government, was duly arranged through intermediaries. Raisuli on these occasions always refuses to come forward himself or place himself in the power of others. It is part of his policy that he must not place himself within four walls unless they belong to him.

### Tent Adorned With Tapestries

Consequently Castro Girona had to go to him, which he did soon after daybreak on the appointed day. His account, just to hand, of what then took place, is very diverting. On reaching the neighborhood of Raisuli's headquarters he was conducted to a large tent in which the Jerife or Sherref—meaning a descendant of the Prophet—as it is now becoming the custom to describe him, was for the time being making his residence. The tent measured about 20 feet by 14, and it was adorned with tapestries and beautiful silken cushions. Raisuli who is habitually cold and impassive in manner, greeted the Spaniard with as much show of amiability as he could muster.

It had been planned that Castro Girona should return to his own headquarters before dusk, but though the two discussed and argued in Raisuli's tent for the whole of the day they had not nearly finished when the light began to give way and Castro Girona, looking at his watch and reckoning the distance, said he must be going. "Why not stay the night?" ventured Raisuli. "I can give you food and a bed; you would be all right." It was a strong proposition. The general had his meal with him and all might be well in the daytime, but at night it was a different affair. He had brought a field telephone along with him, and he put himself into communication with the High Commissioner.

### A Difficult Question

"I have not finished my discussion with Raisuli," said Gen. Castro Girona to the High Commissioner, "and he has invited me to spend the night with him in his tent so that we can continue our talk and resume it the first thing in the morning, if necessary. What do you think I had better do?" The High Commissioner felt himself to be in a difficulty and hesitated before replying. The case as it was presented to him was a strong one. One of his chief officers at the Ministry of War was one of profound and speedy consideration. Upon the decision, as it seemed to him, might hang results of great international importance. Raisuli, master of his craft, might take advantage of the confidence reposed in him and make a captive of a general who was at once a man of great personal popularity and enormous value to his side. If anything went wrong the responsibility, and all the bitter accusation and censure would be against the High Commissioner, and what would be the consequences of a national and even an international character? But he trusted his man and inquired of him over the telephone, "What do you personally think about it, Castro?"

Immigration officials for about 20 minutes on his general economic and political views, answering readily all the questions put to him. At the end of the interview he signed a certificate stating that he intended to leave the United States within 60 days, and was permitted to enter the country. He gave the immigration inspectors his hotel address and said he would be glad to answer there any further questions they might have to propound. The inspectors said they did not desire to question him further.

Gen. Castro Girona answered immediately: "Personally I have no fear whatever. My hesitation is due entirely to a sense of responsibility that any decision of mine to stay might throw upon myself. As far as I am concerned, the question of my personal safety and all that, it is my affair."

"Very well, then, stay!" responded the High Commissioner, and it was arranged. Raisuli and the Spanish general settled down for a night together. The Moor produced a sumptuous evening meal and gave his guest a most excellent bed. As the sun rose both were up and dressed again. Raisuli then said: "You have given me such a proof of confidence, general, as I have not received from Spain for a very long time. I desire that it shall be matched with another. Pay a visit to my own country and property over there. Wander over all of it, intensely private, sacred even, as it is. Look at and examine all the mysterious places, still unknown and unexplored by any Christian. Here are guides and an escort for

you; everywhere you will be received and respected as if you were myself."

### Bandit Lives in Great Style

The general accepted the invitation and penetrated to all the secret places accordingly. He saw everything and he found it enormously interesting. And then in due course he returned to Tetuan, and it was remarked that the night he had passed at Raisuli's place constituted a triumph for himself, for the High Commissioner and for Spain.

Castro Girona says that all stories about Raisuli suffering from any kind of limitation or privation are entirely inaccurate. He says that he lives in great style, and according to his own statement, receives numerous gifts with regularity and frequency from various tribes, some of them being in the neighborhood of Tangier and some of them being among those which have already submitted to Spain. The men that he has with him are divided into two sections, one being his own soldiers, while the other is composed of men of the Rif who have fled from their own country and live as best they can, chiefly by robbery. These Rifians pay Raisuli for the ammunition that they need at the rate of a quarter of a peseta for each cartridge. The difference between the two sections is further defined as that the one makes war at the order of Raisuli, whom they respect as the ideal of their independence, while the other makes war as a matter of business.

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## SHALL LAWYER DIRECT LAWSUITS OF STATE? IS REFERENDUM FIVE

Clarifying Law Likely to Be Voted on Largely With Reference to Candidacy of Deposed District Attorney

Massachusetts voters must accept or reject at the state elections, Nov. 7, five referenda submitted under the Initiative and Referendum Amendment involving public issues which require careful thought. While the legal statement of these referenda has been mailed to the registered voters in the state publication, "Official Information to Voters," its terms are difficult of comprehension. Suffolk County voters also must decide a question of public expediency relating to equal pay for equal work for teachers irrespective of sex. The significance of each issue is being presented in understandable language by The Christian Science Monitor.

Simple in its provisions but significant in relation to the question of governmental procedure, the fifth and last state-wide referendum for Massachusetts voters to decide by their ballots next Tuesday has been less discussed than any of the others except the first relative to the constitutional amendment.

The question submitted to the voters is on the approval or rejection of a law requiring that district attorneys shall be members of the bar. The bill involving this proposal was filed in the Legislature of 1922. It first received an adverse report, but was reconsidered, and after the Supreme Judicial Court had held it to be constitutional it was passed and signed by the Governor.

### On Page Four of Ballot

The petitions for referendum were circulated and the 15,000 signatures necessary were obtained, putting the question on the ballot. The voters will, therefore, find at the bottom of page four of the ballot the following question entitled Referendum No. 5:

Shall a law (Chapter 459 of the Acts of 1922) which provides that a district attorney shall be a member of the bar of the Commonwealth, passed in the House of Representatives by a majority not recorded, and in the Senate by a majority not recorded, and approved by the Governor, be approved?

In the "Official Information to the Voters" there are presented no arguments on either side of the question. The query itself is simple, and it is one which the average voter might consider superfluous in that it is customary to select a lawyer for the office of district attorney.

From the point of view of the voter, however, the issue is involved with another consideration. Although it is not fundamental it promises to be the controlling factor in the vote on the question.

Joseph C. Pelletier was removed on Feb. 21, 1922, from the office of district attorney of Suffolk County on the finding of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth that he had been guilty of misfeasance, malfeasance and nonfeasance in office. He was subsequently disbarred from the practice of law in Massachusetts and federal courts. He is no longer a member of the bar, but he is a candidate on the Democratic ticket for re-election to the office of district attorney of Suffolk County.

### His Supporters Oppose Bill

It will be seen, therefore, that the proposed law relates to the right of Mr. Pelletier to hold the office which he seeks should he be elected. It is this which many voters will have in mind when they mark their ballot on Nov. 7. The supporters of the deposed district attorney are active against the bill, and as the election approaches the question is being considered by many organizations of voters, particularly women.

In support of the proposed law it is argued that it is a common-sense provision which the majority of citizens had assumed was already a provision of the law. It is pointed out that the

district attorney is the official endowed with the function of performing the law business of the people of the Commonwealth. He should be trained in the law to the end that he may perform the duties of his office efficiently and with legal correctness.

The proponents of the bill point to the opinion of the Supreme Court in emphasizing the identity between membership in the bar and the office of district attorney. The court said that there is a considerable body of opinion which holds that the name "district attorney" carries with it the implication, if not the mandate, that the incumbent of the office shall be an attorney-at-law.

### Merely Clarifies Statute

Thus the argument in support of the bill is based mainly on considerations of logic and common sense. It is pointed out that the proposed statute does little more than clarify the law which established the office of district attorney.

Against the proposed law the most compelling argument which is brought is that there should be no abridgement of the right of the voter to select for an elective office any person whom he chooses regardless of training. The opponents of the act assert that the office of district attorney is not necessarily one which requires legal training and could be filled as well by a man who had administrative capacity and experience. It is declared that it is fundamental to democracy that the voter may elect whom he chooses, and the opposition to the measure attempts to draw parallels by suggesting that there should be a provision

that governors should be only political economists and that other elective offices be restricted by qualifications specifying persons from certain classes and professions.

Another argument raised against the bill having some force, points out that under this measure it would be possible for one judge of the Superior Court or the Supreme Court to remove a district attorney from office. This, they assert, could be accomplished by the mere act of disbarring the incumbent, disbarment being possible by one judge of either of these courts while removal must be by the majority of the Supreme Judicial Court.

### Candidate's Appeal

Mr. Pelletier is dividing his campaign speeches for re-election between urging his candidacy and condemning the proposed law. He asserts that it is a law directed at one man and that legislation should not be so framed. He presents, also, the other arguments against the measure, emphasizing that of the rights of the voter.

The issue is, therefore, involved with the question of Mr. Pelletier's aspirations to the office in which the court found he placed private favoritism and personal aggrandizement above considerations of the public good. It is inevitable that many votes will be cast with this in mind.

On next Tuesday, then, a cross marked after the word "Yes" on Referendum No. 5 will be a vote for a common-sense, clarifying provision in the statute relating to the office of district attorney; while a cross after the word "No" will be affirmation of the conviction that the proposed law is a dangerous abridgement of the rights of the voter, or, in some cases, it will be a vote for Mr. Pelletier.

Tomorrow's article will be on the question of giving women school teachers in Boston salaries equal to those received by men teachers, on the basis of equal service performed.

## WETS FACING PROSECUTION FOR FAILURE TO FILE REPORT OF CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

(Continued from Page 1)

progress in the effort to defeat bonedry candidates, indicate liberal expenditures by the liquor forces. Former brewery and whisky interests are numbered among the 400,000 members from which the national association is said to have collected money. At the opening of the campaign, it was stated by officers of the association that much of the expense is being borne by these hard liquor interests.

From its suites of offices, in Washington and elsewhere, the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has been conducting a nation-wide campaign in behalf of wet candidates and co-operating with other organizations in the combined fight to smash the Volstead Law. How much of this "brewers' money" has been expended and how it has been put into circulation is the immediate question with which the legal lights in various dry organizations are concerned. Under the Corrupt Practices Act this information must be given, yet it is a notorious fact, according to William Tyler Page, secretary of the House of Representatives, that many political organizations and candidates for Congress not only fail to file sworn statements, but also ignore the law's requirements in making out statements that are submitted.

### New List of Indorsements

Twelve additional names are included in the latest list of candidates indorsed by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, making a total of 261 known candidates approved by the beer and wine organization and 40 candidates who, for reasons of their own, are being secretly aided.

Other repudiations of wet indorsement just received came from W. A. Ashbrook (D.), who is trying to stage a "come-back" in the Seventeenth Ohio District; Frank Kniffin

(D.), of the Fifth Ohio District, and L. M. Gensman (R.) of Oklahoma. Mr. Ashbrook, during his former service in Congress, was generally regarded as a wet, but his rejection of proffered liquor support in his campaign for re-election gives every indication that he is prepared to break from his former traces.

The new list is as follows:

California, George Baser (S.), Eleventh District.  
Michigan, R. H. Rayburn (D.), Eleventh District.  
New Jersey, T. A. Shields (D.), Sixth District. W. A. Cadmus (D.), Seventh District. W. A. O'Brien (R.), Twelfth District.

Virginia, Claude A. Swanson (D.), Senate.  
Wisconsin, E. T. Melms (S.), Fourth District. V. L. Berger (S.), Fifth District. W. E. Cavanaugh (D.), Sixth District. B. A. Jolivet (D.), Seventh District. H. A. Marth (S.), Eighth District. Henry Grass (Ind.), Ninth District.

## CENSORSHIP OPPOSED BY POLICE CHIEFS

With no opposition, the members of the Massachusetts Police Chiefs Association at the American House yesterday, went on record as opposed to Referendum 3, on next Tuesday's ballot, providing for censorship of motion pictures in Massachusetts.

Brig-Gen. Charles H. Cole, chairman of the committee of Massachusetts Citizens Against Censorship, in a short speech, said that his fundamental objection to censorship is based on its "insidious attack on the right of freedom to express thought, ideas and opinions, guaranteed to every citizen, both by our state and national constitutions." He said the fundamental question involved is far greater than the quality of the pictures themselves.

## PRESIDENT CALLS NATION TO GIVE THANKS ON NOV. 30

Experiences of Year Cited as Justifying Sincere Testimony of Gratitude for Bounties

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Declaring that the estate of the Nation "presents very much to justify a nation-wide and most sincere testimony of gratitude for the bounty which has been bestowed upon us," President Harding, in the annual Thanksgiving proclamation issued today, calls upon the American people to observe Thursday, Nov. 30, "as a day of thanksgiving, supplication and devotion."

The text of the proclamation follows: By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation. In the beginning of our country, the custom was established by the devout fathers of observing annually a day of thanksgiving for the bounties and protection which divine Providence had extended throughout the year. It has come to be perhaps the most characteristic of our national observances, and, as the season approaches for its annual recurrence, it is fitting formally to direct attention to this ancient institution of our people and to call upon them again to unite in its appropriate celebration.

The year which now approaches its end has been marked, in the experience of our Nation, by a complexity of trials and triumphs, of difficulties and of achievements, which we must regard as our inevitable portion in such an epoch as that through which all mankind is moving. As we survey the experience of the passing twelvemonth we shall find that our estate presents very much to justify a nation-wide and most sincere testimony of gratitude for the bounty which has been bestowed upon us.

Though we have lived in the shadow of the hard consequences of great conflict, our country has been at peace and has been able to contribute toward the maintenance and perpetuation of peace

in the world. We have seen the race of mankind make gratifying progress on the way to permanent peace, toward order and restored confidence in its high destiny.

For the divine guidance which has enabled us in growing fraternity with other peoples, to attain so much of progress for a bounteous yield which has come to us from the resources of our soil and our industry, we owe our tribute of gratitude, and with it our acknowledgment of the duty and obligation to our own people and to the unfortunate, the suffering, the distracted of other lands.

Let us in all humility acknowledge how great is our debt to the Providence which has generously dealt with us, and give devout assurance of unselfish purpose to play a helpful and ennobling part in human advancement. It is much to be desired that in rendering homage for the blessings which have come to us, we should earnestly testify our continued and increasing aim to make our own great fortune a means of helping and serving, as best we can, the cause of all humanity.

Now, therefore, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, do designate Thursday, the thirtieth day of November, as a day of thanksgiving, supplication and devotion. I recommend that the people gather at their family altars and in their houses of worship to render thanks to God for the bounties they have enjoyed and to petition that these may be continued in the year before us.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this second day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundredth and forty-seventh.

WARREN G. HARDING.

## The Higbee Co.

CLEVELAND

New, Smart and Bearing Anniversary Prices—These

Two-Strap Panel Walking Pumps 8.50

Regular 10.00 Values

PUMPS of finest grade black kid or patent leather, with straps and panels of suede, neatly perforated; welted soles and 1½-inch Cuban heels.

## The Halle Bros Co.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

### Dainty Garters of Ribbon

For gift giving, the Ribbon Section offers garters made of satin ribbon shirred on firm quality elastic.

One style is of delicate green faced with pale yellow shirred on elastic and trimmed with flowers of plaid ribbon, in green, rose, pink and yellow at \$1.69.

Another style is of pink shirred on elastic and trimmed with a series of tiny roses of many shades upon a background of Valenciennes lace—at \$1.95.

Pink Green  
Blue Mais  
Old Rose Lavender  
(Main Floor)

Mail and telephone orders will be carefully filled.

### This GIFT SHOP of Cleveland

IS NOT to be confused with any other gift shop. It has stood here for fifteen years and its present management permits a service to the community of a high and distinguished character.

Gifts that are always in good taste.

### The GIFT SHOP of Cleveland

6402-6404 Euclid Avenue



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Manufacturers of Fine Harness and Saddlery  
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WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Monitor.



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SOLD IN CLEVELAND AT FOUR CRANE STORES AND BY 300 DEALERS



### Cleaners and Dyers

Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Wraps.

Gentlemen's Clothing.

Draperies—Rugs—Furniture.

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CLEVELAND



### RAWLINGS AGNEW & LANG

507-9 Euclid Ave. Cleveland, Ohio

Men's Clothing—Furnishings and Hats

Our Monday Specials Afford Uncommon Values—Watch for them

Before the matinee, after the morning's shopping, lunch in The Tea Shop

Blue Plate Luncheon 11 to 1:15

A la Carte 11 to 2:30

The Lindner Coy

Euclid Ave. at Fourteenth St. CLEVELAND

D. Y. C. S. E.

## It's From Likly's

What more could be said in praise of a Ladies' Hand Bag—it assures a style which is both new and original; it indicates highest quality and a practical design.

We picture here two conservative fashions.



Pictured here is a swag-bag designed of Brown Walrus leather and leather-lined. The two large pockets which appear on each side of the regular metal framed center purse constitute a Hand Bag of a commodious capacity. It is nine and one-half inches in length.

Priced \$10.00

This illustration depicts a practical shopping bag designed of Black English Morocco, also Brown and Grey Beaver Calf. The interior is Moire lined, with inside center coin purse and mirror. It is ten inches in length.

Priced \$8.75

We have every confidence either of the above numbers will far exceed your expectation of service.

Mail Orders Prepaid.

LIKLY-ROCKETT  
1365 EUCLID AVE  
CLEVELAND

## THE CLEVELAND SILK CO.

COLORTON & SKEENE

SILK SPECIALTY SHOP  
DEPENDABLE SILKS OF ALL KINDS  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Silks of the Latest Weaves and Colors  
Also Silk Hosiery Very Reasonable Prices

### Millinery

ALWAYS ON HAND

A Collection of Distinctive, Seasonable Models.

BERTHA M. TUBBS  
6543 Euclid Avenue  
CLEVELAND, O.

### "Burrows Special" Fountain Pens

are carried in fine, coarse, medium, and stub points. Either with clip or ring top. These pens are made especially for us of quality materials and are fully guaranteed and recommended by us.

Price: \$1.50

You'll find our Welcome

THE BURROWS BROTHERS CO.  
633-637 Euclid Avenue  
Auxiliary Store: Euclid Ave. at Huron  
Bld. (Office Supplies)  
CLEVELAND, O.

When you want a sparkling and refreshing drink, order

### Huglar's GINGER ALE

Made from rich, fragrant Jamaica ginger, pure fruit juices, cane sugar and pure distilled water, all expertly blended, then carbonated.

Always serve pure water on your table—a distilled, oxygenated, 100 percent clear crystal water such as

DISTILLATA THE PURE WATER

Phone Prospect 3100

The City Ice & Fuel Company

Cleveland, Ohio



For Women

Tailored Coats

Manish Types

\$29.50 \$52.50 up

THE W.B. DAVIS CO.

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We handle a full line of

Groceries and Choice Meats

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PIANOS

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Immaculate Laundering

is as essential as correct selection of clothes, to the carefully dressed man or woman

Electric Sanitary Laundry Co.

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## Autumn Home Embellishment Sale

A sale whereby the cottage may profit as well as the mansion

THE STERLING & WELCH COMPANY extends to every reader of The Christian Science Monitor an invitation to attend the Autumn Home Embellishment Sale.

Every department of the store will offer its best possible values for the decoration of the home.

VISIT THE STORE FOR THE NEW BEAUTY YOU MAY INTRODUCE INTO YOUR HOME

## The Sterling & Welch Co.

CLEVELAND, O.







## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PERSONNEL OF  
COMMITTEES OF  
BANKERS NAMED

Newly Elected Head of American Association Picks 'Cabinet' Under New Administration

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—John H. Puelicher, president of the Marshall and Isley Bank of Milwaukee, the newly-elected president of the American Bankers Association, who was chosen at the recent convention in New York, has just announced the personnel of the committees and commissions of the association under the new administration.

Most important attaches to the Administrative Committee, of which Mr. Puelicher is chairman, are Walter W. Head, president of the Omaha National Bank, Omaha; William E. Knox, president of the Bowers Savings Bank, New York; Oscar Wells, president of the First National Bank, Birmingham, Ala.; Alexander Dunbar, vice-president of the Bank of Pittsburgh, N. A., Pittsburgh; J. W. Barton, vice-president of the Metropolitan National Bank, Minneapolis; Frank J. Hilton, vice-president of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New York; Theodore G. Smith, vice-president of the Central Union Trust Company, New York, representing the Trust Company section; Samuel H. Beach, president of the Roman Savings Bank, Rome, N. Y., representing the Savings Bank section; Waldo Newcomer, president of the National Exchange Bank, Baltimore, representing the National Bank section, and H. A. McCauley of Sapulpa, Okla., representing the State Bank section.

Fred I. Kent, vice-president of the Bankers Trust Company of New York, remains as chairman of the Commerce and Marine Committee, the new members of which are John G. Lonsdale, president of the National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, and Earl S. Gwynn, president of the National Bank of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.

The new members of the Economic Policy Committee, of which Melvin A. Traylor, president of the First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, is chairman, are Stephen A. Baker, president of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New York; R. S. Hawes, vice-president of the First National Bank, St. Louis, and Craig B. Hazlewood, vice-president of the Union Trust Company, Chicago.

Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York is chairman of the Public Relations Committee, the new members of which are Guy E. Emerson, vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, and W. G. Adams, vice-president of the Central Trust Company, Chicago.

R. S. Hecht, president of the Hibernia Bank and Trust Company, New Orleans, becomes chairman of the Committee on Public Education, of which he and D. C. Willis, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, are the new members.

## UNLISTED STOCKS

(Reported by M. H. Wildes & Co., Inc.)

MILL STOCKS	High	Low
Arlington Mills	140	135
Bates Mill Co.	135	130
Brookside Mills	180	175
Columbus Mill Co.	155	150
Dartmouth Mill Co.	110	105
Dwight Mill Co.	110	105
Edwards Mill Co.	100	95
Lyons Mill Co.	180	175
Farr Alpaca Co.	110	105
Greck Mills	110	105
Great Falls Mill Co.	82	80
Hamilton Mill Co.	80	78
Hamilton Woolen Co.	80	78
Hoppe Bleach & Dye Works	80	78
do pf.	70	68
Lancaster Mills com.	140	135
Lanett Cotton Mills	104	100
Lawrence Mill Co.	125	120
Lowell Bleachery	155	150
Ludlow Mill Associates	148	145
Lyman Mills	108	105
Manomet Mills	108	105
Massachusetts Cotton Mills	163	160
Merrimack Mill Co.	98	95
do pf.	82	80
Nashua Mill Co.	125	120
Nashua Mill Co. com.	80	78
do pf.	100	95
Naukeag Steam Cotton Co.	245	240
Nonette Spinning Co.	100	95
Pacific Mills	165	160
Pepperell Mill Co.	160	155
Sharp Mill Co. com.	120	115
do pf.	100	95
Tremont & Buffum Mills	100	95
U. S. Worsted Co. 1st pf.	2	1
Waltham Bleachery & Dye Wks.	140	135
Wamsutta Mills	148	145
Warwick Mills	100	95
West Point Mill Co.	110	105
York Mill Co.	190	185

## STEAMSHIP LINES

## SHOW BETTERMENT

This year, up to Oct. 1, Eastern Steamship Lines earned for dividends and taxes more than \$1,000,000. The exact figure was \$1,007,398, or \$172,230 ahead of the similar period of 1921. The company has outstanding 85,244 shares of common stock. Assuming that concern comes out even in the final quarter of the year it will show for 1922 more than \$11 per share for the common stock, subject to tax deductions.

The details of the September and nine months comparative income statements follow:

	1922	1921	Increase
Sept. total op. rev.	\$726,865	\$18,482	
Total income	308,109	12,900	
Total deduct.	26,042	3,255	
Surplus	277,068	9,644	
9 mos total op. rev.	4,593,475	428,207	
Total income	1,230,471	195,235	
Total deduct.	225,073	22,996	
Surplus	1,007,398	172,230	

LONDON MARKET  
HAS WEEK-END  
ASPECT TODAY

LONDON, Nov. 3.—There was not much activity to dealings in securities on the stock exchange here today, but the markets generally were steady. The usual week-end light attendance was in evidence.

Oil shares moved within narrow limits but were hard. Royal Dutch was 37½, Shell Transport 4¼, and Mexican Eagle 2¾.

A demand from investors was responsible for fresh gains in home rails. Dollar descriptions were idle around former quotations. There was moderate profit-taking in Argentine rails.

Good reports on trade conditions induced repurchase in the industrial department, which was firm. Hudson Bay was 7½.

There also was buying back of lines recently held in the rubber group, which rallied. Some gilt-edged investment issues were strong. French loans held well. Operations in Kafirs were professional, but firmness was noted throughout the session.

EXPORT SALES  
CAUSE FIRMNESS  
IN WHEAT MARKET

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Wheat prices showed firmness today during the early dealings, export sales here of 600,000 bushels of Durum and 250,000 bushels of rye, tending to encourage bullish sentiment. Trade, however, lacked volume and upturns were difficult to maintain. The opening, which varied from unchanged figures to ¼¢ higher, with December \$1.16½@1.16½, and May \$1.14@1.14½, was followed by a slight sag and then by gains all around.

Corn and oats reflected the action of wheat. After opening ¼¢ to ¾¢ lower, December 65½@¾, the corn market scored a general slight advance.

Oats opened a shade to ¼¢@¼¢ lower, December 42½¢, and later turned upgrade.

Provisions were higher in line with hog values.

FEDERAL RESERVE  
BANKS' REPORTS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The Federal Reserve Statement of resources and liabilities compares (000 omitted):

	Nov. 1, 1922	Oct. 25, 1922
Total gold reserves	\$3,078,249	\$3,082,083
Legal tend. in circ.	133,696	128,338
Total reserves	\$3,211,945	\$3,210,421
Bills discounted:		
Sec. by govt. oblig.	277,497	195,510
All other	218,267	272,889
Bills held in open mkt.	240,855	257,891
Total bills on hand	548,422	727,090
Mem. bank res. acct.	1,847,692	1,799,821
F. R. notes in actual circ.	3,309,265	2,298,536
Ratio of total res. to dep.	76.0%	77.5%
F. R. note liab. com.	76.0%	77.5%

Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined for the 12 Federal Reserve banks and the entire system as of Nov. 1, 1922, compared with the previous week and a year ago, follows:

	Nov. 1, 1922	Oct. 25, 1922	Nov. 1, 1921
Boston	72.2	75.7	78.7
New York	80.1	82.4	83.1
Philadelphia	74.5	75.7	70.8
Cleveland	74.1	74.0	68.6
Richmond	76.4	76.4	42.8
Atlanta	76.6	78.0	41.7
Chicago	82.3	82.7	71.6
St. Louis	69.2	68.6	66.5
Minneapolis	74.0	73.0	41.0
Kansas City	62.9	62.9	48.6
Dallas	69.4	61.7	40.5
San Francisco	68.2	67.1	72.2
Total	76.0	77.5	71.0

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston statement of resources and liabilities compares (000 omitted):

	Nov. 1, 1922	Oct. 25, 1922
Total gold reserves	\$224,447	\$227,555
Legal tend. in circ.	11,213	12,228
Total reserves	235,670	249,783
Bills discounted:		
Sec. by U. S. Govt. oblig.	14,071	12,192
All other	27,481	17,750
Bills bought in open mkt.	29,245	26,299
Total bills on hand	70,797	56,241
Liabilities:		
Member bank—res. acct.	127,439	128,545
F. R. notes in actual circ.	196,274	195,535
Ratio of total res. to dep.	72.5%	76.7%
F. R. note liab. com.	72.5%	76.7%

The New York Federal Reserve Bank reports as follows:

	This week	Last week
Total gold res.	\$1,045,000	\$1,049,292
Total reserves	1,082,309,600	1,083,799,477
Bills discounted:		
Sec. by govt. oblig.	121,125,454	63,061,367
All other	39,892,482	28,864,735
open market	78,638,121	78,670,191
F. R. notes in circ.	598,764,553	595,139,677
Ratio of total res. to dep.	80.1%	83.4%
note liab. com.	80.1%	83.4%

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

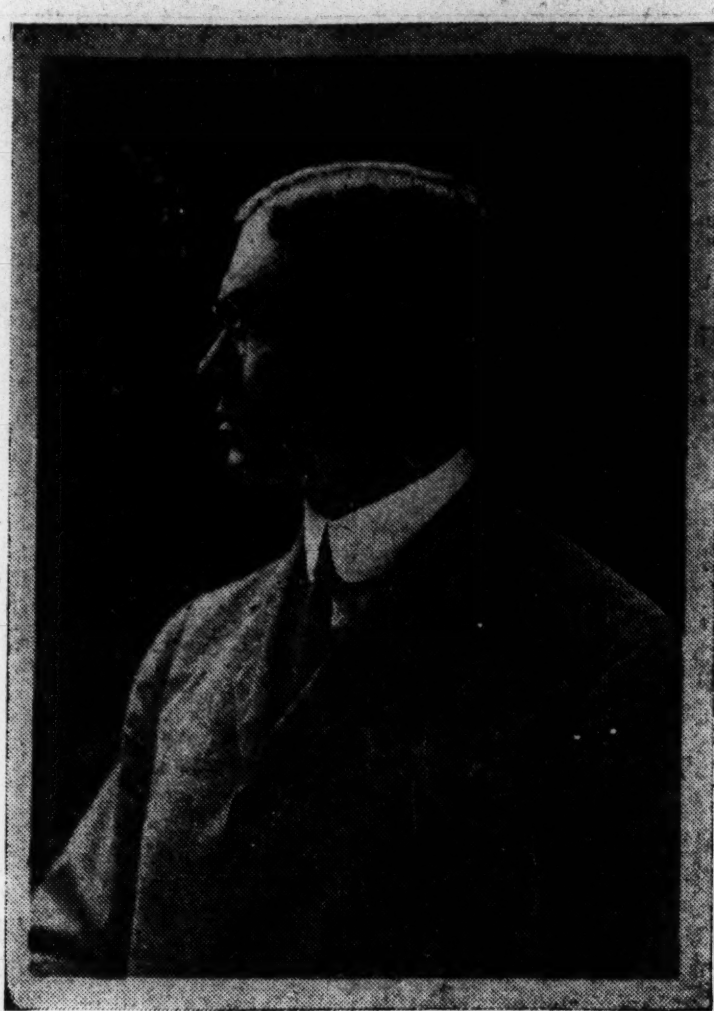
U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Cloudy; probably showers this afternoon and tonight; Saturday fair; not much change in temperature; fresh northeast, shifting to northwest winds.  
Southern New England: Rain this afternoon and tonight; Saturday partly cloudy; no change in temperature; fresh northeast, shifting to northwest winds.  
Northern New England: Rain tonight; Saturday cloudy; no change in temperature; fresh shifting winds, becoming westerly.

## Weather Outlook

The outlook is for generally fair weather with continued mild temperature Friday and Saturday, generally east of the Mississippi River.

## Official Temperatures

8 a. m. Standard time (75th meridian)	
Albany	41
Atlantic City	54
Boston	46
Buffalo	54
Calgary	10
Charleston	68
Chicago	56
Denver	32
Des Moines	44
Eastport	38
Galveston	70
Hatteras	62
Helen	24
Jacksonville	65
Kansas City	52
Memphis	62
Montreal	34
Nantucket	48
New Orleans	70
New York	50
Philadelphia	54
Pittsburgh	54
Portland, Me.	38
Portland, Ore.	36
San Francisco	52
St. Louis	50
St. Paul	46
Washington	54



Hugh Bancroft

PERHAPS the greatest auxiliary service rendered to the bankers, brokers and business men of America is found in the special periodicals which disseminate financial news, reports and quotations. Paramount in this field are the Barron group of which Hugh Bancroft, lawyer and business man, is the publisher.

Mr. Bancroft is a native of Cambridge, Mass. After going through the public schools he attended Harvard, graduating in 1897 with an A. B. degree. The following year he received his A. M. degree, and then continued his studies at Harvard Law School, receiving an LL. B. degree in 1900. While in law school he ran a small publishing business, and during his summer vacations worked in the offices of Kidder-Peabody & Co. in Boston. He was fond of sport, and rowed for three years on the university crew while at Harvard.

Upon leaving college Mr. Bancroft turned to law, and in 1902 was appointed assistant district attorney for Middlesex County, remaining in that position until 1906. A year later he became the district attorney. During the years that Mr. Bancroft was building a career his business was constantly involved in litigation over the questions of trust legislation and corporation law, and it was natural that the young lawyer began to expand his interests into financial and business lines. In 1911 he became chairman of the board of directors of the Port of Boston, and for three years his energy and result-getting methods brought him a reputation for fearlessness and keen thinking.

While the Nation was at war Mr. Bancroft took an active part in patriotic work, having been on the executive committee of the first Red Cross drive, the first drive for the War Camp Community Service and was chairman of the Boston War Savings Committee.

Today Mr. Bancroft is vice-president of the Boston News Bureau and secretary of Dow, Jones & Co. in New York, publishers of the Wall Street Journal. He is also a director of the Commonwealth Trust Company in Boston. His work in financial journalism dates back nearly 14 years.

Mr. Bancroft's chief interest now lies in building up the new financial weekly, "Barron's," of which he is the publisher and Clarence W. Barron the editor.

POLISH BUDGET FACES DEFICIT  
AS PRICES SOAR, SAYS MINISTER

Paper Money Issues Force Metallic Standard Retrenchment to Protect Obligations—No Foreign Loan Expected

WARSAW, Oct. 3 (Special).—Mr. Jastrzebski, Polish Minister of Finance, informed the Diet that the budget foreseen for the year 1922 must be considerably increased on account of the enormous rise in prices. The deficit anticipated in March amounted to 130,000,000,000, and in June it was already placed at 400,000,000,000 marks. The fall in prices which was expected has not been realized, and since February a continual rise has been observed. At the same time there is a steady increase in the issue of paper money—only the state debt, thanks to the income from the capital levy, has for a short time remained stationary. Prices reached their culminating point at the end of August and the beginning of September.

The probable state of the budget till the end of the year may be reckoned as follows. The increase of personal expenses will amount to 287,000,000,000 marks, and the rest to 276,000,000,000, together with the former budget of 592,000,000,000 marks, gives 1,555,000,000,000. As the income, together with the budget, comes to 602,000,000,000 marks, the presumed deficit will be 592,000,000,000. This steady increase in state expenses is caused by the serious augmentation of the debt of the treasury to the Polish State Loan Bank, which amounts now to 314,000,000,000, and also to the increased issue of paper money to 424,000,000,000, of which 275,000,000,000 are not covered by statute. In connection with this state of affairs the Minister proposes that the Diet should grant an authorization to the Treasury to borrow from the State Loan Bank 370,000,000,000, and also authorizes a further issue of 350,000,000,000 Polish marks.

Among the above-mentioned expenses are 7,000,000,000 marks sent to Polish Upper Silesia in consequence of the collapse of the German mark, which produced a catastrophic position in Upper Silesia. Polish marks had to be temporarily introduced into circulation there which naturally necessitated the need for an increased issue. The Minister does not intend to profit by paragraph 319 of the Geneva Convention, which would allow him to introduce the compulsory circulation of the Polish mark in a certain stabilized relation to the German mark, firstly because the simultaneous circulation of two valuations will not facilitate normal economic life in this Province which is the chief and only aim of the State, and secondly because he does not wish without absolute necessity to increase the issue, especially now when it is impossible to define exactly how

BRITISH RAILWAYS  
LAG BEHIND TRADE

Grouping Scheme, Rate Tribunal and Wage Board Effecting Adjustments

LONDON, Nov. 1 (Special Correspondence).—The British railways are passing through an anxious time, due not only to the unsettled atmosphere of railway operation itself but also to the generally depressed condition of trade and industry in the British Isles.

The railways are a barometer of commercial conditions, and a crisis in one industry, a labor dispute in another, or violent fluctuations in one of the European exchanges, are all reflected in the railway returns.

As other industries are handicapped by heavily increased operating costs, so are the railways, materials and wages having both risen to enormous heights. In the case of the railway companies, however, the 'ascent' in costs has been more gradual and the high water level was reached when the tide in the chief industries was already beginning to subside. Thus, while costs in the engineering trade, for example, are well down, those for the railways are still high and descending slowly, hence the outcry against rates and fares in Britain.

It is not expected that rail operating expenses will ever recede to the pre-war level, but in common with other industries, will settle at a permanently higher mark than that of eight years ago. Just how much higher this mark will be is open to question, but there is no doubt that the companies will not be so well off because it has been decided that railway rates are to be fixed so as to bring in only the same net revenue as in pre-war times, which means that the gross revenue will neither be so large nor have the same purchasing value as it used to have.

Railway operators therefore feel a serious situation is developing, because unless operating expenses are brought down to the same, or a lower proportionate level than in the other staple industries, freight rates and passenger fares will not be in accordance with all-round prices, but slightly above, and the trunk lines will thus be handicapped for freight traffic and, in this way, encouragement will be given to their rivals on the road. Hence, it is said, the attempts of the companies to acquire powers for the carriage of freight by road and the vigorous resistance of the road transport interests.

The position of the railway companies will not be rendered any easier by the enormous program of road construction now under way, for when all the chief towns in England are joined by wide, straight and level roads of enormous carrying capacity, the cost of freight carriage by road will be considerably reduced. There is now a lull in the battle for road transport rights between the railways and the transport companies, but competent observers agree that the fight is not yet over.

It is hoped that the railway grouping scheme, which is now being carried out, will obviate some of the difficulties now confronting the individual railway companies. It is expected to result in greater economy of operation and thus to help the railway companies to regain the prosperity they enjoyed before the war.

The amalgamation, however, is carried out mainly on a territorial basis and will dispense largely with inter-line competition. One trunk line running a service 10 minutes faster between two cities than its rival, now advertises the fact, but when these two lines co-operate it will not matter which has the faster service, since the results will be pooled. To fight the slackness which must arise from the elimination of competition will need all the resource of both the companies and the employees. As far as actual region competition is concerned there will, in certain areas, still be rivalry, but in the main this will be dispensed with, and the efficient serving of the interests of the smaller and outlying communities will depend largely on the local traders' organizations and the chambers of commerce.

As mentioned at the beginning of this article, the future of the railways hinges upon the revival of trade and

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industry, but it also depends on the relation between the railway companies and their patrons. It is here that the new Rates Tribunal should be most effective. Though the new system of rate fixing means that rates will be lighter during bad trade and heavier in times of prosperity, the results should even up, as freight rates will be adjusted periodically and will be fixed by non-legal business men at a level which is fair to both railways and public.

Another great step in the right direction is the National Wages Board, composed of representatives of the companies, the employees, and the public, with an independent chairman. This body has the power of final decision on all questions affecting working conditions.

It is to be hoped that these two bodies, the Rates Tribunal and the National Wages Board, will work in close co-operation, as it is obvious that their decisions will be sought on different aspects of the same problem. There is a relationship between what has to be paid out in wages and what can be brought in in the form of rates, and future questions will often involve both interests. Whether these two bodies co-operate or not depends entirely on themselves, and the non-legal form of their constitution is so far the most hopeful sign.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT  
RECEIPTS NOW NEAR  
BUDGET ESTIMATES

During the last three months the receipts from indirect taxation and Government monopolies in France have been only 2 per cent below the budget estimates. In May and June, according to official figures received by the Bankers Trust Company of New York from its French information service, the receipts were 6 per cent below the estimates, and between January and March they ranged from 7 per cent below to 19 per cent below the estimates.

Revenue derived from indirect taxation and Government monopolies during the month of September totaled 1,153,754,000 francs. Compared with the amount of revenue collected during the corresponding month last year, this was an increase of 103,110,400 francs, or 14 per cent.

In addition to the above returns from indirect taxation, \$5,374,300 francs were collected during September as general income tax.

CONFIDENCE  
IN BUSINESS  
CONDITIONS

Expanding Industrial Output and Increased Railroad Traffic Factors

Confidence regarding the business outlook is quite general, owing to the rapid improvement in trade conditions that has occurred over the greater part of the United States, says the Mechanics & Metals National Bank of New York. Expanding industrial output, a general employment of labor, a marked increase in railroad traffic, rising prices, wage advances, enlarged bank clearings, all have contributed to stimulate confidence and buoy hopes for the future. Taking the country as a whole, trade is better than a year ago, although of course all indications are not favorable in the same degree, nor does every section of the country share alike in the condition that gives an optimistic tone to nearly every business discussion.

There is an irregularity to the advance which has occurred in prices, and certain farm products are lagging, so that the buying power of the west's great, productive industries continues to be curtailed. Still, expansion is sufficiently pronounced on the whole to bring about a sharp contrast in business volume and earnings with a short time ago, and there is substantial foundation for the cheerful views which are entertained and for the expectation of further expansion on sound lines.

Basically, conditions in the United States are more favorable to business expansion than at any time since the climax, in 1920, of the hysterical post-war boom.

## SALTPETRE SOUGHT

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The German Government is negotiating with the Hamburg Chilli Saltpetre Company for the purchase of 250,000 tons of saltpetre with which German farmers will be paid for deliveries of grain.

## ELECTRIFYING ROAD

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A total of 223 miles of 1755 contemplated of the Swiss State Railways has been electrified. Next year's program includes the line from Sion to Lausanne







## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

WEEK'S REVIEW  
OF EVENTS IN  
BRITISH FINANCESentiment Helped by Defeat of  
Labor at Polls—Stock Mar-  
ket Trading Light

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Nov. 3.—Although a more cheerful sentiment prevails here following the Labor defeat in the municipal elections, business during the week on the stock exchange generally has been of small dimensions. Gilt-edged securities were little affected by the fact that underwriters must take about 91 per cent of the Indian £20,000,000 loan.

The money market has not had much margin between ease and stringency. Statistics just issued show the values of British industrial shares well maintained during the last month, and the effects of the recent polling is an augury that the coming general election will be favorable.

Capital issues for home industrial companies last month were small indeed. Total issues, although £20,000,000 greater than September, fall far short of the figures of October, 1921. The year's total to date of £218,000,000 is, however, about £40,000,000 greater than the figure of the corresponding period of last year. November will make a big increase in this respect because of the number of important issues actually taking place or pending. The Chilean loan is expected to account for £4,000,000. In the offering is Marconi's floating of £1,500,000 6½ per cent debentures at 99. Pease and partner's offer of £1,000,000 5 per cent debenture stock at 93 was heavily oversubscribed yesterday, as was the £600,000 issue of preference and ordinary shares by the Power Securities Corporation.

**Effects of Budget Deficits**  
Foreign exchanges are reflecting 1922 budget deficits anticipated in France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, and Germany, in the last case estimated at £50,000,000 marks. These deficits emphasize by contrast the strength of the British financial position. To date national accounts show that expenditures declined £150,000,000, £3,000,000 for the year, but revenue declined only £60,000,000, compared with an original estimate of £214,000,000 for 1922.

The capital levy threat in Switzerland, although unlikely of fulfillment, affected exchange rates and caused discussion in financial circles because the British Labor Party put the same policy forward as a panacea. The results of the mere menace in Switzerland were serious, and with the fact that the deplorable plight of the mark is partly due to Capital's rush to leave Germany before the threat of a heavy tax imposition is felt, Labor will think better of this plank eventually. However, it is highly improbable, especially in view of the crushing defeats at the municipal elections, that Labor will be in a position to put financial day dreams into practice for many years, if ever. After a sharp jump at the end of the week to £185 a ton, the tin market reacted, with shares accordingly quieter. The advance of £20 in the price of the metal during last month was helped by speculators and the setback was probably contributed to by the announcement of October shipments of Straits Settlements which were up 1400 tons in September.

Because legislation, imposing compulsory restriction on the rubber output by graduated export duties, has now been passed by the various colonies concerned, that commodity still looms large in the public eye. It is felt in many quarters that the scheme has been brought in after the fashion of the "tin" market, which was supposed to call for it had been greatly altered. Voluntary restriction, with renewed demand, had already restored the equilibrium, and new duties mean less profit for the British planter than the Dutch rival, on every pound produced.

**Cotton Level Higher**  
Wholesale prices during the last month show only fractional increases as compared with September, the chief rise in the industrial group being in cotton. New high levels for raw material and yarn, the United States Department of Commerce continues, are higher prices for goods continuing to affect this industry. It is still impossible to buy raw cotton and sell yarn at a profit. Problems confronting the cotton industry will be thrashed out at a meeting of the federation master cotton spinners' associations next week. Here again the production restriction plan under the control of a board representing various sections of the industry, is expected to be advanced.

Recent wool prices also are said to be retarding business while better prospects are reported in the drapery, shoe and leather, and chemical trades. The export coal trade continues good, with a satisfactory demand from North America. The European outlook seems fairly settled, although account must be made of the effects of depreciation in currencies on German requirements.

Latest statistics show the total output of coal as 5,550,000 tons during the week ended Oct. 31, the largest since May, 1919.

**MOON MOTOR'S PROFITS**  
The Moon Motor Car Company for the quarter ended Sept. 30 reports a net profit of \$326,478, after charges and tax, equal after preferred dividends, to \$208 a share on 154,213 shares no-par common. Net sales were \$2,711,511; other income \$36,694; total income \$2,748,205; expenses, taxes, reserves, other items, \$2,420,727; net profit \$326,478.

**WORLD COTTON CROP**  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The world cotton crop for 1922 will total approximately 16,500,000 bales, the United States Department of Commerce estimates. Of this amount the United States will produce approximately 10,135,000 bales. The estimate is based on a basis of 478 pounds lint equivalent to a 500-pound gross weight bale.

EXPLANATION OF  
HUGE OIL FUNDSStandard Oil of New Jersey  
Tells How It Got Surplus

The plan of Standard Oil of New Jersey to pay a 400 per cent common stock dividend from surplus assets, had directed so much attention to the nature of that surplus and how it accumulated, that the company has made a statement regarding the growth of this surplus.

The statement shows that since 1911 the company has reinvested 56 per cent of profits in the business, paid 30 per cent of profits as cash dividends in the last 10 years, and about 14 per cent in taxes.

The company says the growth of the petroleum business has made great demands, and steadily increased sums of money required. There were two courses to raise additional funds, by selling securities or distributing a portion of earnings to shareholders and reinvesting the rest in the business. The first has been availed of by the sale of \$200,000,000 preferred, but most of the money needed has come by reinvesting surplus earnings.

Pointing out that no company can pay all its earnings in dividends, but must, if it is to maintain its position in the industry, reinvest a good portion of profits in the business, the company adds:

"Year by year, a substantial part of earnings, 56 per cent since 1911, has been put back into the business. These now constitute the company's surplus and are represented in the balance sheet by refineries, pipe lines, steamships, raw and finished products, and other investments in property in this country and abroad. That part of surplus which is cash is a relatively small portion required for current needs."

"In 10 years, 1912 to 1921, inclusive, the company has shown net profits, before taxes, of \$775,163,260. Of this, \$115,517,677 has been paid the Government for taxes; \$222,065,226 represents aggregate dividends for the period; and \$437,580,357 has been absorbed by needs of the business."

"Large as these earnings seem, as expressed in dollars, they averaged only 12.76 per cent of investment. During the same period, common stockholders have received in dividends 30 per cent of aggregate net. Every dollar of earnings has been subjected to all taxes applicable—income, excess profits and others, at home and abroad. Years of highest excess profits taxes required such heavy payments on this account that the company was deprived of its normal sources of new capital and, to finance natural expansion of its business, found it necessary to create and sell to the public two issues of preferred."

"It is manifestly evident that surplus, having gone into permanent capital, could not be distributed otherwise than in proposed form of additional stock certificates."

IMPROVEMENT IN  
ITALIAN FINANCE

September Revenues Make Recovery—Unemployment Less

A marked improvement in Italian financial and economic conditions is reported by the Commercial Attaché at Rome, in a cable to the United States Department of Commerce. Government revenues after showing an increase of only 2,000,000 lire in the first two months of the current fiscal year, made a sudden spurt in September when they amounted to 882,000,000 lire, an increase of 109,000,000 lire compared with September, 1921.

During July and August, Treasury notes having less than one year maturity were issued in the amount of 685,000,000 lire, but during September there was a withdrawal of 253,000,000 lire.

The total Treasury notes outstanding on Sept. 30 amounted to 25,262,000 lire. From July to September, three to seven-year notes were issued, amounting to 246,700,000 lire; the total outstanding on Sept. 30 was 7,479,000,000 lire.

The note circulation of the three Italian banks of issue on Aug. 31, was 17,323,000 lire, compared with 17,811,000,000 lire at the end of the preceding month. Discounts on the two dates, were 3,922,000,000 and 5,875,000,000 lire, respectively.

Business failures in September continued the decline which began in August. The decrease has been from 328 in July, to 297 in August, and to 274 in September. Professor Bachli's index of wholesale prices based on 1920 averages shows that the cost of living is again increasing. The index number for September is 93.16, compared with 91.5 in August, and 92.9 in September, 1921.

The number of unemployed in Italy continues to decrease, although at a slightly lower rate than during the preceding few months. On Sept. 1, unemployed numbered 318,000, compared with 334,242 on Aug. 1, and with 606,819 on Feb. 1, when unemployment was at its height.

During August, 613,000 tons of coal were imported into Italy by ocean, of which 433,000 came from England and 125,000 from Germany. Cereal imports amounted to 211,000 tons, of which 117,000 came from North America. Cotton imports amounted to 13,670 tons.

STEEL MARKET  
IS MORE QUIET

"The steel market, particularly on major products, plates, shapes, and bars, is coming into a quieter time," says The Iron Age, which continues: "Consumption is maintained in most directions, but buyers wait to see that prices, which have been working easier, are entirely freed from the inflating effects of the coal strike and car troubles. Generally they find that apart from some United States Steel Corporation subsidiaries, the steel companies are lightly booked beyond December."

BIG CARGOES OF  
EGYPTIAN COTTON  
ON WAY TO BOSTONAmerican Ships Divide Alexan-  
drian Exports With British—  
Larger Crop Expected

Egyptian cotton is being shipped to Boston in large quantities, the seasonal movement from the interior of Egypt to Alexandria being nearly at its peak just now. Sales made in England, France, the United States and other countries during the last two months have provided Alexandria shippers with plenty of business.

These orders are now being filled rapidly. The British steamer Serbino is the latest vessel to leave Alexandria for Boston with this product and is due about Nov. 20. The United States Shipping Board steamer Sabotawan is now loading at Alexandria and is expected to be the next sailing direct for the United States.

**British Monopoly No Longer**  
The plan adopted last season of dividing Egyptian cotton shipments coming to the United States between British steamship companies and vessels of the United States Shipping Board, has been continued this season. Prior to last year, the British lines enjoyed a monopoly in this branch of the new crop shipped to the United States this year came forward in the British steamer River Orontes, which reached Boston late in September.

The second shipment, a larger one, was made by the Shipping Board freighter Hog Island, arriving at Boston late in October. The Serbino is said to be bringing even more than came on the Hog Island, while the Sabotawan is expected to have the largest shipment so far this year, probably about 10,000 bales. Boston is the chief port of entry for Egyptian cotton coming to the United States.

**Shipments Smaller Than Far**  
Detailed reports have been received by Boston importers from Alexandria which show that shipments to the United States and to other parts of the world, so far this cotton season, are less than at the corresponding time in the previous year. The latest available data show that shipments from Aug. 1 to the middle of October amounted to 107,408 bales to all parts, compared with 148,939 bales for the corresponding period of last season. Of these totals, the amount sent to the United States so far this season amounts to 18,406 bales, compared with 34,176 bales a year ago.

It is generally believed by Boston importers that the Egyptian crop will exceed last year's total, as the acreage planted was larger. Acreage planted this year totaled 1,465,138 feddans, compared with 1,291,878 feddans a year ago.

The yield last season, which has just been completely tabulated, amounted to 5,485,025 cantars (about 100 pounds), which compares with 4,876,500 cantars the previous season. Total exports for all of last season amounted to 741,181 bales, averaging 750 pounds each, contrasted with 428,470 bales the previous season.

BALTIMORE & OHIO  
OCTOBER EARNINGS  
RUNNING HIGH

Baltimore & Ohio's September operating deficit of \$2,665,952 is robbed of much of its significance as to present and future earnings by Pres. Daniel Willard's statement that the October net will approximate \$3,000,000. The daily movement of loaded cars advanced rapidly, and today is practically up to two years ago—the record for this year.

Baltimore & Ohio is the only trunk line free of embargoes from end to end. It is, therefore, handling no little traffic shut out by restrictions of other lines. Its engine repairs are proceeding so rapidly that the management expects to hold the 100 new locomotives now being delivered, largely as a reserve against weather contingencies later.

Practically all abnormal expenses growing out of the shop strike having been taken into September account, both operating conditions and earnings are now restored to normal relation to traffic handled. On basis of October net, the road may be said to be earning between 7 per cent and 8 per cent on its \$152,000,000 common. For this calendar year, however, income will show only a modest surplus over preferred dividends.

Naturally the question arises whether Baltimore & Ohio will be able to declare a common dividend this year, as is necessary to keep its bonds in the New York savings bank class. All that can be said now is that even excellent present condition and immediate prospects do not encourage such expectations.

SCOVILL CONCERN  
PLANS NEW STOCK

Stockholders of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, at special meeting Nov. 4, will vote on a proposition to increase authorized stock from \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000, the increase to be divided into 100,000 shares of \$100 par.

President Goss, in a letter to stockholders, says that if the proposed increase is authorized, it is the intention immediately to declare a stock dividend of 200 per cent. He also says: "It is not expected that directors will change the policy lately pursued as to the aggregate amount of yearly dividends, and the rate of regular quarterly dividend will be reduced accordingly."

**WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS**  
NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Dun's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of \$7,445,923,000, an increase of 10.7 per cent over a year ago. Outside of New York there was an increase of 13.6 per cent over last year.

FURTHER SLUMP  
OF GERMAN MARK

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—German marks slumped to another new low record today, being quoted in the local market at 1½ cents a hundred, or more than 6100 to the dollar.

Swedish kroner registered a new top price for the year at 26.89 cents each, while Dutch guilders equaled the year's previous high at 39.21 cents each.

RUN OF CATTLE  
CONTINUES ON  
LIBERAL SCALEPrices Hold Near Lower Levels  
of Previous Week—Common  
Grades of Beef Plentiful

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The run of cattle has continued liberal this week, and prices have been close to the lower levels recorded last week. Best steers have sold with some activity at \$13 to \$13.50, but buyers have been over-supplied with common grades of beef and have been slow to take hold of the short-fed cattle, in some cases demanding a discount from previous quotations. The market has been too large for requirements.

Steers selling at \$7.50 to \$9 are at the lowest point of the season, while the best fat cattle are up to the highest level. Range cattle are hard to sell at \$6 to \$8. Cattle producers on the range got a late start this year because of unfavorable weather conditions, throwing heavy shipments late in the season. The run in October was comparatively large at 96,000, compared with 56,000 in October last year and the record of 155,000 in October, 1907.

A better tone has developed in the hog market, although prices are about 50 cents off the week, with a top today at \$8.60. There has been a better inquiry for packing account. Best medium weight butchers and heavy selected are \$7.90 to \$8.40, mixed at \$7.60 to \$8.25, heavy packing \$7.15 to \$7.50. Pigs are in fairly good demand at \$7.50.

Sheep offerings have been so liberal that prices have been shaded 40 to 75 cents with best selected lambs quoted up to \$14 and most of the supply going at \$13.50 to \$13.75. Light weight lambs of common and medium quality are \$13 to \$13.50; feeders, \$13.50 to \$13.75. Mature sheep are scarce and steady at \$6.50 to \$7.50 for good ewes, and \$5 to \$6 for common to fair heavy.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:  
Call loans ..... 5%  
New York ..... 5%  
Outside com'l paper ..... 4%  
Year money ..... 5%  
Customers' com'l loans ..... 5%  
Individual cus. col. loans ..... 5%  
Bar silver in New York ..... 67½¢  
Mexican dollars ..... 51½¢  
Bar gold in London ..... 92½d  
Canadian ex. prem. (1/2%) ..... 1/2¢  
Domestic bar silver ..... 99½¢

## Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote discount rates as follows:

	P.C.	P.C.
Boston	4	4
New York	4	4
Philadelphia	4	4
Cleveland	4	4
Richmond	4	4
Atlanta	4	4
Amsterdam	4	4
London	3	3
Paris	5	5
Berlin	5	5
Bombay	5	5
Budapest	8	8
Brussels	4	4
Stockholm	5	5
Calcutta	4	4
Swiss Bank	3	3
Christiania	5	5
Copenhagen	5	5
Warsaw	7	7
Vienna	7	7
Lisbon	7	7

## Acceptance Market

Spot, 60-day delivery—  
Prime eligible bills ..... 4 1/4%  
60-day days ..... 4 1/4%  
30-day days ..... 4 1/4%  
Under 30 days ..... 4 1/4%  
Less Known Banks—  
60-day days ..... 4 1/4%  
30-day days ..... 4 1/4%  
Under 30 days ..... 4 1/4%  
Eligible Private Banks—  
60-day days ..... 4 1/4%  
30-day days ..... 4 1/4%  
Under 30 days ..... 4 1/4%

## Clearing House Figures

Exchanges ..... \$23,000,000  
Year ago today ..... \$20,000,000  
Balances ..... 25,000,000  
Year ago today ..... 15,000,000  
F. R. bank credit ..... 26,674,627

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

	Current	Previous	Parity
Sterling	4.46 1/2	4.46 1/2	4.8648
Demand	4.46 1/2	4.46 1/2	4.8648
Cables	4.46 1/2	4.46 1/2	4.8648
France	.0690	.0683	.193
Gulden	.329	.3212	.402
Belgian	.0001 1/2	.0001 1/2	.258
Swiss	.0421 1/2	.0423	.193
Swiss franc	.1818	.1827	.193
Peaseta	.1523	.1530	.193
Yugoslavia	.0641	.0643	.193
Kronen (Austria)	.0013	.0013 1/2	.2025
Sweden	.2688	.2685	.268
Denmark	.2010	.2012	.268
Norway	.1822	.1825	.268
Greece	.7450	.75	1.0825
Argentina	.816	.815	.9648
Poland	.0072	.0073	.380
Hungary	.04	.04	.2020
Rumania	.0043	.0043	.2020
Tchecoslovakia	.0262	.0257	.1930
Rumania	.0062 1/2	.0062	.1930
Portugal	.67	.67	\$1.08
Shanghai	.7450	.75	1.0825
Hong Kong	.5525	.5520	.7800
Bombay	.2920	.2920	.4866
Yokohama	.4850	.4825	.4984
Brazil	.1320	.1345	1.042
Uruguay	.812 1/2	.7800	1.042
Chile	.1365	.1365	.3860
Calcutta	.2920	.2910	

\* 1913 average 24.44 cts. per rupee.  
† A cents a thousand.  
‡ Cents a hundred.

BRITISH HIDE  
PRICES ARE STILL  
ON THE UPGRADEExporting to United States and  
Germany of Sufficient Volume  
to Cause the Strength

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Oct. 24.—The price of hides is still advancing, and the law of supply and demand is forcing tanners to pay more for their raw material. Exports to the United States and Germany are thought to account for this, and as 102,614 cwts. of market hides went overseas during the first nine months of the current year, some color is lent to the assertion. Of this quantity Germany took 34,040 cwts., and the United States 24,892 cwts.

Best ox hides have sold from 7½d. to 10d. a pound, and cows at 7d. to 7½d. Calf are firm at 8d. to 13½d. for best grades, and chrome tanners profess to be unable to work with this figure as they show a loss on the finished leather. The demand for imported hides is improving, and tanners, realizing that prices at the River Plate are firm, have paid the higher rates.

**Business Spurt Ends**  
The spurt in business following on the Shoe and Leather Fair is waning a little, although tanners and jobbers have been busy getting out orders of late. All attempts at getting higher figures for sole leather are being communicated to the customs authorities and they have just agreed to permit the use, as heretofore, of paper labels, denoting the country of origin. The arguments in both the above noted cases were presented to the customs officials by the National Council of American Importers and Traders, which numbers many Boston concerns among its members.

The Canadian Pacific Railway obtains a ruling reversing the action of the collector of customs at St. Albans, Vt., in classifying certain New Zealand wool as "washed," with duty at 30 cents a pound, under paragraph 18 of the Emergency Tariff Act of 1921. This wool, the board rules, should have been classified as "unwashed" with duty at 15 cents a pound under the same paragraph.

In a final decision the board reduces the rate from 20 to 8 per cent ad valorem on steel shaftings, designed for use on Lever or Goughrough lace-making machines. This ruling sustains a protest of E. & Z. Van Raalte of New York.

## Shoe Trade Better

The shoe trade is better, but jobbers and retailers do not seem to have any confidence in the market, and only order in small quantities. Prices of low-grade shoes are less, and a fairly good man's boot is offered now at about 10s. to 12s. a pair.

Better class shoes, however, are still twice pre-war values, and the demand for this class of stock is light. Exports of shoes are increasing, September figures showing an improvement to 45,097 dozen pairs (value \$250,907) for 1922, compared with 20,965 dozen pairs (value \$153,529) for the corresponding month of 1921.

CORN PRODUCTS IN  
1922 MAY SHOW \$14  
A SHARE ON COMMON

The statement of the Corn Products Refining Company for nine months ended Sept. 30, showing net after interest and depreciation of \$6,552,395, compared with \$5,053,480 in the corresponding period of 1921, reveals the third quarter as the best thus far this year. The balance after preferred dividends for the nine months was equivalent to \$10.54 on 497,840 common shares, compared with \$7.54 last year.

The balance for the common in the first quarter was \$3.47 a share; in the second, \$3.36; and in the third, \$3.71. In 1920 the balance available for the common in the three quarters was, respectively, \$1.70, \$1.88, and \$3.96.

AMERICAN STEEL  
FOUNDRIES' REPORT

American Steel Foundries for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1922, reports a surplus of \$2,317,357 after charges and federal taxes, equal after preferred dividends, to \$3.06 a share on \$20,401,000 common stock (par \$33 1-3). No report for the corresponding period of last year was issued. The income account follows: Net earnings, \$3,157,463, depreciation, \$87,700, balance \$2,498,763, other income \$479,885, total income \$2,978,648, charges \$295,411, federal tax reserve \$365,880, surplus \$2,317,357.

## DIVIDENDS

Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Company declared a semi-annual dividend of \$3 a share on the preferred and \$1.25 on the common, both payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Pittsburgh Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Trustees of New Hampshire-Massachusetts Electric ordered distribution of income of \$1.50 a share, payable Nov. 15 to holders of certificates of interest of record Nov. 14.

J. G. White Engineering Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Nyxus Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 2.

Cabot Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 2.

Deere & Company declared the regular quarterly 7½ cents preferred dividend, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Mobile Electric Company declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent on account of accumulated preferred dividends and the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

## CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (Special).—Importers at Boston and other ports of entry will be interested in two important developments which have taken place within the United States appraiser's office here during the past week. In both instances rulings have been issued in favor of importers, one covering the classification of millinery goods and the other relating to the marking, with the country of origin, of the finer grades of imported, transparent glassware.

With regard to the artificial flowers, the appraising officers have agreed that commercial designation will govern the tariff classification of artificial flowers under the provisions of the new tariff law. If importers can prove that millinery goods are known and sold in the trade as "artificial flowers" such merchandise will be permitted entry as "artificial flowers" under the specific provision for same in paragraph 1419 of the tariff law at the rate of 60 per cent ad valorem. If, however, these flowers or similar merchandise is known in the trade as "trimmings" or "ornaments," duty will be exacted at 90 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1430 of the 1922 law. It is expected here that, while the appraising officers intend to interpret the litigation will result in a ruling in favor of the marking of glassware, it was planned to compel importers to mark on the article itself, indelibly, the country of origin. At a meeting of merchants here it was pointed out that this ruling would disfigure transparent glassware and injure its commercial value. These views were communicated to the customs authorities and they have just agreed to permit the use, as heretofore, of paper labels, denoting the country of origin.

The arguments in both the above noted cases were presented to the customs officials by the National Council of American Importers and Traders, which numbers many Boston concerns among its members. The Canadian Pacific Railway obtains a ruling reversing the action of the collector of customs at St. Albans, Vt., in classifying certain New Zealand wool as "washed," with duty at 30 cents a pound, under paragraph 18 of the Emergency Tariff Act of 1921. This wool, the board rules, should have been classified as "unwashed" with duty at 15 cents a pound under the same paragraph.

In a final decision the board reduces the rate from 20 to 8 per cent ad valorem on steel shaftings, designed for use on Lever or Goughrough lace-making machines. This ruling sustains a protest of E. & Z. Van Raalte of New York.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Income tax collections in the Maine district may not exceed \$8,900,000, a reduction of \$4,000,000 from 1921.

Chilean nitrate exports for the week ended Oct. 28 were 72,102 metric tons, compared with 72,102 metric tons, compared with the highest weekly total since the recent slump.

The Arcadia National Bank and the First National Bank of Newark, N. Y., were consolidated with the total resources of more than \$5,000,000.

Building and other construction contracts in 16 southern states totaled \$409,997,000 for the first nine months of this year, compared with \$330,000,000 for the entire year of 1921.

Receivers in equity for the American Cotton Exchange, New York, which was recently convicted of "bucketing," were permitted to sell the exchange building in Broad Street, assessed at \$180,000.



# COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## PRINCETON MEETS M. I. T. TOMORROW

Tiger Harriers Have Rapidly Rounded Into Shape for Their Opening Run

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 3 (Special).—The Princeton varsity cross-country team, which is under the direction of Coach W. H. Rogers, has rapidly rounded into shape in preparation for its meet with Massachusetts Institute of Technology here tomorrow. Since this is the first meet of the season, the team has not yet been given an opportunity to show its real value, but prospects are bright, and the Tigers have hopes of realizing their long-cherished desire of winning the Intercollegiate title.

When the call for candidates was issued early this fall, over 45 men reported. For the first few days the men were given light workouts in order to better their wind and endurance, and to get them into condition for the more strenuous work later on in the season. The preliminary work consisted of the most part of easy jogs and brisk walks, along with special setting-up exercises.

At the beginning of the season a set of strict training rules were laid down. Great emphasis was laid on the fact that a candidate should take no unnecessary cuts in his classes, and that his work on the team should be of secondary importance, his academic duties being his chief concern. This is in line with Princeton's policy in all forms of athletics, Princeton's eligibility rules are very strict, and if a student is to represent the university on any athletic team, he must be well up in his studies.

During the second week of practice, the daily runs were lengthened to four and five miles. At the end of the second week time trials were held over the three-mile course. S. C. Conger '24, captain of the team, won the race, doing the distance in 18m. 5s. He was closely followed by J. W. Gordon '24, Ridenour Raymond '24, and H. C. Willett '24, who finished second, third, and fourth, respectively. These four men were immediately taken on the training table.

After the three-mile time trials, the squad dwindled from the original 45 to about 25. No cut was made, but the men, realizing that they had no chance to make the team, quit of their own accord.

The length of the daily runs was increased by degrees, and the candidates are now running six and seven miles each workout. The men are holding up well under the added work, and are gradually improving. Endurance has been chiefly emphasized so far, but soon the practice sessions will be so planned as to increase the speed of the runners.

The Princeton cross-country teams in the past have been greatly handicapped by the fact that most of the courses where meets are held are very hilly, whereas the Princeton course is comparatively level. Coach Rogers is taking this fact into consideration, and is giving his charges special drills in hill running. Owing to the scarcity of hills around Princeton, it is necessary to run up and down all the hills on the course several times a day. The Harvard course is especially hilly, being one of the most difficult courses in this respect in the country.

Last week the first time trials over the six-mile course were held. Captain Conger, Gordon, Willett, and Raymond finished abreast, and L. B. Leeming '24, C. H. Kopf '25, A. Nicholson '24, C. W. Webster '25, R. M. Duncan '25, H. C. Ross '25, W. H. Plauth '24, A. H. Kennedy '24, G. K. Dickerman '25, and H. W. Hitzrow '24, respectively followed them. The time was only fair. The men were pretty well bunched, which shows that the runners are evenly matched. This is an important factor in cross-country running, because the men who may be counted on as point winners are more valuable to a team than one or two outstanding stars. As a result of this run, Leeming, Kopf, Nicholson, and Webster were added to the list of those already at the training table.

Among those receiving their insignia from last year's varsity team are Conger, Nicholson, Leeming, and Kennedy, who are on this year's squad. Conger finished tenth in the Intercollegiate last year. In addition to those already mentioned the squad includes the following men: A. G. Avery '25, Otto Crouse '24, L. R. Gale '23, G. F. Fox '24, M. C. Hansen '24, D. W. Kendall '24, M. C. Kennedy '23, H. L. Knight '25, G. L. Leh '24, J. H. Seiker '24, T. H. Tyler '25.

W. H. Rogers, the coach, graduated from Princeton in 1921. During his senior year in the university he was captain of the cross-country team. There are 12 men on the freshman squad this year. This is not a very large number, but the men are all of the weight and build for cross-country running, and bid fair to develop into a winning team. The freshmen easily defeated the team of the Lawrenceville School last week, by the score of 19 to 44. J. H. Vodrey, former Mercersburg star, won the race, and H. P. Betts Jr., W. H. Vodrey, T. L. Leeming, R. H. Dummer, A. M. Persson, W. J. Stevens, W. C. White, and W. G. Blood also placed.

The freshmen have a meet with the Yale freshmen tomorrow. There will also be a freshman race in the Intercollegiate meet.

### PENDERGRAST REINSTATED

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Fletcher Pendergrast was reinstated today by Commissioner K. M. Landis. Pendergrast, a former Philadelphia national player, was placed on the suspended list for playing with ineligible. He applied for reinstatement last spring, but was advised that his return to eligibility would have to be preceded by a year's disassociation from out-law players. He will be returned to the Philadelphia reserve list.

### BOWDWIN TO MEET RUTGERS

BRUNSWICK, Me., Nov. 3.—Under the leadership of R. E. Peary, son of former Rear Admiral Peary, the Bowdoin College Rifle Club will have its first match Nov. 20 with Rutgers. Negotiations are now under way for matches with Harvard and other colleges. Peary is a sophomore.

## Conference Is Agog Over Newest Scandal

Wisconsin Claims the Barring of J. A. B. Murry Is Unjustified

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—With athletic relations between the Universities of Wisconsin and Illinois sated as a result of yesterday's cryptic exchange of charges of professionalism against football players of both colleges and the banishment from "Big Ten" athletics of a player from each team, the Western Conference was agog today over the newest football scandal, aftermath of the notorious Carlisle-Taylorville game last fall.

Wisconsin authorities contended that the action of the Conference eligibility board in barring J. A. B. Murry, Badger tackle, was unjustified because Murry was not registered as a student and was not attending any college when he played in the Taylorville game last year, the game which caused a sensation last winter when nine Illinois players and several Notre Dame men were barred on charges of professionalism as a result of disclosures made by college authorities in their investigation.

"He has produced evidence that he received no money for playing and Wisconsin insists that he is still eligible," says the Wisconsin statement. A. L. Augur '24, the Illinois player banished yesterday, admitted playing at Taylorville, but not in the game over which all the trouble started. Coach J. R. Richards of Wisconsin said he would protest four other Illinois players—V. J. Green '23, E. S. Yates '25, W. H. Robinson '24 and P. S. Durant '25.

The most severe criticism of Wisconsin was made by G. A. Huff, veteran athletic director at Illinois, who accused Wisconsin of violating conference rules and ethics in making public the charges against the Illinois players.

The four other Illinois men who Wisconsin said would be protested denied charges of professionalism and were declared innocent, but Illinois authorities demanded that Wisconsin produce any evidence it may possess against them.

Maj. J. L. Griffiths, commissioner of athletics for the Western Conference, declined to comment on the situation. He assumed the rôle of commissioner when it was created last June, months after the Taylorville-Carlisle disclosures and the wholesale banishments at Illinois and Notre Dame. According to the Wisconsin statement, Major Griffiths took the position that he had no jurisdiction because the offenses were committed before he became commissioner.

CHAMPAIGNE, Ill., Nov. 2 (Special).—A clash came today between the University of Wisconsin and the University of Illinois when, because of Western Conference committee declared J. A. B. Murry, Badger tackle, ineligible for playing in the notorious Taylorville-Carlisle professional football game last year, Coach J. R. Richards, Wisconsin, turned in defiance and declared that five other football players were also guilty, which statement proved false.

When the director of athletics, G. A. Huff, found that his men were accused, he summoned them to his office and questioned them. A. L. Augur '24, Illinois regular tackle, admitted that he played in the Danville-Taylorville game last season, and was immediately barred from athletics here, while the other men were declared innocent. V. J. Green '25 being mistaken for the Earl Green '24, who did play at Carlisle last year, and the others, P. S. Durant '23, E. S. Yates '25 and W. H. Robinson '24 declared that they had never seen Taylorville or its team.

"In September," said G. A. Huff, "we learned that Murry of Wisconsin had played at Taylorville and secretly informed the Badgers. Wisconsin, however, retained Murry and played him in its game, much to our surprise, accordingly the committee declared him ineligible for competing during the college year on some outside team. Today Wisconsin informed Illinois that five men were ineligible here. This was immediately investigated, which has always been the Illinois policy, but apparently not so at Wisconsin, and the Illinois, who was guilty, was barred from further competition."

## CONTROL OF A. T. A. MAY BE TURNED OVER

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Control of the American Trapshooting Association will be turned over to amateurs if, by Dec. 1, 1922, they can perfect a body capable of handling the affairs of the association. It was announced yesterday that at the first annual meeting of the organization.

### FOOTBALL FOR HONOLULU

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 3.—Arrangements have been completed for the football game between the Pomona College team of Claremont, Cal., and the University of Hawaii, at Honolulu, Christmas Day. A squad of 16 men and Coach E. W. Nixon will reach Honolulu Dec. 19. In addition to meeting the island university, Pomona will play an all-star eleven in Honolulu on New Year's Day. Out of approximately 750 students, one-half of which are boys, 75 have turned out for varsity practice.

### MORE GAMES UNLIKELY

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—H. P. Judson, president of University of Chicago and chairman of the athletic board, today told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that another pair of football games between Chicago and Princeton is very unlikely. When asked whether Chicago would turn down a Princeton offer if made, he said he did not care to discuss that. "It probably would be considered contrary to the Conference resolution on intersectional games," he said.

## HASKELL INDIANS PLAY A GOOD BRAND OF FOOTBALL

This Year's Machine Rivals in Many Ways the Teams Turned Out by Carlisle in the Past

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 3 (Special).—Haskell Institute has developed a football machine this year which rivals in many ways the teams that the famous Carlisle Indian School turned out in the past. Under the direction of Richard Henley of Washington State the Haskell Indians have played an excellent brand of football and are considered to be on a par with several of the Missouri Valley Conference eleven.

Seventeen Indian tribes are represented on the first-string squad of 22 men: These tribes are: Arapaho,

tackle, Chippewa; Cromwell Dooley '25, left end, Hoopa; Custer Phillips '25, left half, Choctaw, and Henry Kline '23, left guard, Omaha. The Haskell Institute athletes form a picturesque team for the men have been assembled from territory reaching as far south as Arizona, as far north as Alaska, as far west as California, and as far east as Wisconsin.

The Haskell Braves although without the stars that made the Indians famous several years ago, have developed a team that will go down in the history of the school. The nucleus



Capt. John Levi '23, Haskell Indian School Football Leader

Sioux, Creek, Blackfeet, Hydah, Onedia, Muncie, Hoopa, Shawnee, Mo-Jave, Chickasaw, Caddo, Comanche, Chippewa, Pawnee, Choctaw, and Omaha.

The personnel of the squad is: Capt. John Levi '23, fullback, Arapaho; Line: Captain Ansel Carpenter '24, left end, Sioux; Tommie Anderson '23, left half, Creek; George Levi '24, left back, Arapaho; George Kipp '24, right end, Blackfeet; George Nix '25, left tackle, Hydah; La Font King '26, center, Onedia; Jerry Killbuck '23, left guard, Muncie; Jack Norton '23, right guard, Hoopa; J. V. Scott '24, quarter, Creek; Oscar Hood '23, right tackle, Shawnee; Delmar Scott '25, center, Mo-Jave; Buck Tracey '25, right end, Chickasaw; Falt Elkins '25, quarter, Caddo; Jesse Otisby '25, halfback, Comanche; Simon Gurneau '26, of the team being formed last year under the able coaching of Madison Bell, former Centre college star halfback. The Indians specialize in open formation plays, and show wonderful speed in circling the ends of the opposing teams.

The outstanding stars in the 1922 team are: Captain Levi and Anderson, backs; Kipp and Killbuck, guard; and King, center. Anderson and Levi are playing their fourth year with the Braves and are the mainstay of the 1922 team. Anderson, despite his small size, is one of the best broken-field runners ever produced at the Indian school. The balance of the Haskell schedule follows:

Nov. 4—Haskell vs. Marquette at Milwaukee. 11—Haskell vs. Detroit University at Oakley. Mrs. C. E. DeLand of Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, Kan. 30—Haskell vs. St. Xavier at Cincinnati.

have a number of matches to play in the west and on the Pacific coast before trending southward toward the Orient, whichever they decide to do, on their exhibition tour. They will be at Colorado Springs on Monday. Meanwhile British teams have called the exhibition season off for the year. Next summer indications are that the public, not satiated with the many golfing shows offered them in 1922, will eagerly subscribe to the trips of whatever experts may decide to appear on the links stage.

Fifty-four members of the Women's Golf Association of Boston played in the final event of the season yesterday at Oakley. Mrs. C. E. DeLand of Brae Burn Country Club was named seasonal winner of the trophy for most points in her tourney record. The scoring method gave so many credits in each round for prize places, handing in a card, for being present, and for third, fourth, fifth and sixth net scores. This system proved to be a very satisfactory way of rewarding a player for consistent work and for support of the events generally.

Pennsylvania State College football men, quartered at Washington, pending their contest with the Navy on Saturday, put in some golf yesterday at the Columbia Country Club. Whether the golf was in the nature of training or not, one is not informed—but the fact is that all lovers of sport, from checkers to swimming, find some joy in golf at some time or other, whether they are numbered among the habitués of the links or not.

## FOUR TEAMS IN STATE TITLE RUN

Maine Intercollegiate Cross-Country On Today

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 3 (Special).—This afternoon, over the local Bates College cross-country course, four State of Maine institutions—Bates College, Bowdoin College, Colby College, University of Maine—will compete in the ninth State Intercollegiate harrier race. Twenty-eight men will star. Bates is defending champion, and with a win today will become permanent possessor of the title trophy on which she has two legs already, due to the performances of 1920 and 1921. The real contest today bids fair to lie between University of Maine and Bates—the only two ever to have won the cross-country title.

Each college will enter seven men in the race today, but only the work of five from each institution will count in the reckoning. The best of competition is promised by the participation of so many runners, and, although the Bunkers of top fame in Maine cross-country are not in this year, yet the time ought to be fast, as the field is for the most part well-trained and eager for the contest which puts the badge of championship somewhere for the season. Final arrangements have been made by the authorities conducting the race, so that all is expected to come off smoothly and on time today.

Bates in the team which the prophets pick, and the seven speedsters who will represent her are named below, together with her unofficial entries and runners of the three rival colleges.

Bates—Capt. R. J. Batten '23, Wakefield, Mass.; F. P. McGinley '24, South Paris; B. R. Sargent '25, Wolfboro, N. H.; F. E. Dorr '25, Orland; S. J. Holt '24, Auburn; J. W. Hurley '24, Lewiston; S. E. Wilson '25, Cumberland Center. Maine—C. A. McKeehan '23, H. W. Raymond '24, H. L. Kneeland '23, A. R. Wilson '23, R. Pease '23, J. W. Ames '24, J. Murray '25, H. A. Smith '25, H. F. Sanborn '25, G. F. Kelleher '25, S. Hillman '26, R. A. Tate '26, L. A. Dunlap '26, C. R. Noyes '24, C. A. Patten '25, C. Webb '23, C. Sylvester '26, C. E. Hart '26, C. Eastman '26, R. E. Turner '26. Bowdoin—F. H. Plaisted '24, H. F. Eastman '26, R. J. Foster '25, A. Howes '25, G. Miller '25, H. Kroll '25, C. Webster '25, G. A. Spear '25, H. G. Filmore '23, J. T. Small '24. Colby—R. W. Payne '24, A. R. Warren '26, J. N. Laghton '25, T. R. Hodgkins '26, Taylor '25, J. A. Barnes '24, K. E. Shaw '25, F. E. Baker '26, A. W. Cole '23, W. F. Seifert '24, R. M. Waugh '26, J. A. Pascoe '25.

## Penn State Meets Navy Eleven Today

National Capital Is Scene of the First Game in Many Years

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Pennsylvania State College and the United States Naval Academy met here today in the first football classic to be played in the national capital in many years. American League Park had been converted into a huge amphitheater with seats for 50,000. Members of the Cabinet, high navy and army officers and many others in official life were numbered among the spectators.

Both Penn State and the Navy marshaled their first line strength, Penn State in the hope of maintaining its record of not a defeat in three years, and the Navy in an effort to "come back" after its failure against the University of Pennsylvania last Saturday.

Coaches Hugo Bezdek and R. A. Folwell reported their men in tiptop condition. Penn State, however, was without the service of R. L. Schuster, right tackle, who was disqualified early in the week because he had played three years. Several changes had been made in the Navy line with a view to speeding up the charge of the forwards.

Naturally the midshipmen were the favorites in the sentiment of the crowd. So far as weight was concerned there was little to choose between the teams, the Navy eleven aggregating 1938 pounds to 1926 for State, or a pound and a fraction to the man.

Both the Navy and Penn State football squads were camped last night near the scene of their annual game. The Pennsylvanians came into town early yesterday and were driven to the Columbia Country Club, where they made their headquarters. The midshipmen arrived late last night and were quartered at a downtown hotel.

The Penn State players were sent through a light signal drill during the afternoon on the club grounds and later many of the players had a round of golf. The Navy men had their final workout at Annapolis before entraining for Washington.

## F. L. MURREY RETURNS TO HIS ALMA MATER

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Nov. 2 (Special).—Assistant Coach F. L. Murrey terminated his stay at Indiana University following practice here tonight. He will go back east to assist in coaching at his alma mater, Princeton University, previous to the Princeton-Harvard and Princeton-Yale football games.

Murrey, who was quarterback at Princeton in 1919 and 1920, was hired temporarily by Indiana alumni about a month ago as drop-kicker, punting and backfield coach. He has been instrumental in developing Eugene Thomas '23, halfback, into a dependable drop kicker and has materially improved the style of J. O. Sloate '25, halfback, in the art of the end-over-end kicks. The practice session of the Indiana varsity this afternoon was the last before the team leaves for South Bend tonight for the Indiana-Notre Dame game there Saturday.

## J. R. Capablanca Sails for the United States

LONDON, Nov. 3. J. R. CAPABLANCA of Cuba, chess champion of the world and winner of the international tournament at London in August, left here yesterday for his return home. The Cuban Minister and many other notables bade him farewell at the station. He will be a passenger on the steamer President Roosevelt for New York, and intends to spend a month in the United States, reaching Havana about the first week in December. He hopes to return to England next year.

## HOCKEY MENTORS TO MEET IN N. Y.

Regulating Body of Eastern Colleges Discusses Issues

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The annual meeting of the ruling body of eastern college ice hockey will take place here on Sunday at Hotel Pennsylvania, when coaches, captains, and team managers of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, Columbia, Cornell, University of Pennsylvania, and Hamilton, go into convention as the Intercollegiate Hockey Association. B. DeL. Nash '23, Harvard varsity hockey manager, will preside and will represent that university.

Sunday's meeting will be the second of the association which had its inception last season, for the purpose not of making schedules, but of framing regulations for the government of the greater colleges of the United States. Momentous decisions were made at the meeting last year, the six-man team being adopted, eliminating the rover and matching the Canadian style of play; also it was ruled that official games should be composed of three 15-minute periods. Minutes of the last meeting will form the basis of the discussion on Sunday, but it is expected that considerable additional business will crop out in form of propositions by members as to the conduct of the game the coming season. It is understood that certain points of procedure are not indisputably settled as yet.

W. H. Claffin will coach the Harvard hockey team for the fourth season, and has enlisted Alfred Winsor, founder of the Harvard system, to aid in the development of the team. Practice will start Dec. 1 at the Boston Hockey Club arena and games have been arranged with Williams, University of Toronto, Cornell, Dartmouth, Princeton, and Yale.



THE Syracuse-Nebraska battle at Syracuse tomorrow should give a good line on the relative merits of the Missouri Valley Conference teams and the leading eastern eleven. Nebraska has been running away with the M. V. championship title, while Syracuse is ranking well in the east. The Nebraska squad practiced at Syracuse yesterday and spent the night at Niagara Falls. Syracuse has been devoting the past few days to perfecting a forward-passing defense.

The Fitchburg (Mass.) High School eleven is in Chicago for its international game with Proviso High School at Maywood. The team was given a secret practice at Stagg Field yesterday afternoon.

Coach W. W. Roper of the Princeton squad has been reported as about to quit that position, but he has stated that he has not given such a move any consideration. Starting with material appearing rather below the average this fall and without a captain, the Tiger coach has built up a team which has a fine record to date.

Lafayette College appears to have made one football record at least this fall as it has started the same 11 men in each of the games played to date. The end positions have been causing much trouble. Delebe considerable concern at Cornell, and yesterday he tried out two sets and informed the regulars they would be benched if they did not show up well against Columbia tomorrow.

The University of Florida players held a practice session in the Harvard Stadium this morning, beginning at 11 o'clock, and practiced about an hour and a half. This afternoon they spent in automobile riding about Greater Boston. The squad is stopping at the Hotel Lenox.

## FRESHMEN WIN IN YALE TRACK

62 Points Give Freshmen Win Over Other Classes

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 3.—The freshman class won the annual fall track meet at Yale University today, scoring 62 points. The sophomores were second with 12 points and the juniors third with seven. B. M. Norton, a freshman, from Phillips Exeter Academy, was high man, scoring 11 points, winning two firsts in the broad jump. The summary: 100-Yard Dash—Won by B. M. Norton '26; Kern '26, second; G. F. B. Appel '24, third. Time—10.4s. 220-Yard Dash—Won by B. M. Norton '26; Clark '26, second; Kern '26, third. Time—22.4s. 440-Yard Dash—Won by Turner '26; Clark '26, second; J. W. B. Smith '25, third. Time—54.4s. Half-Mile Run—Won by M. C. Cheney '24; G. G. Gibson '25, second; H. W. Farnham '25, third. Time—2m. 74s. 120-Yard Hurdles—Won by John Durant '26; Silard '26, second; C. B. Millikan '24, third. Time—16.5s. 220-Yard Hurdles—Won by Bullard '26; Cole '26, second; Smith '26, third. Time—26.5s.

Running Broad Jump—Won by V. Smith '26; Barlow '26, second; Norton '26, third. Distance—21ft. 6 1/2 in. Running High Jump—Won by Gillette '26; second, T. S. Harding '26, and Gilford '26, tied. Height—5ft. 7 1/2 in. Pole Vault—Won by Sweeney '26; Murray '25, second; Burke '26, and Phillips '26, tied for third. Height—9ft. 6 in.

## JAPANESE STAR IS DOING BETTER

Meets McAndless Today in an Effort to Close Up the Gap Between Them

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Kinry Matsuyama, Japanese balking billiard star, goes to the table here this afternoon, determined to close up a few more notches in the gap established by David McAndless, former world's amateur balking champion and holder of most of the amateur records, in the 18.2 challenge series of 2400 points here. As they pass the halfway mark, entering the fifth block of 300 points, the local player holds an advantage of 1200 to 825.

By splitting even in two blocks of play yesterday, the Nipponese gained on the Chicagoan. He won the afternoon encounter, 300 to 279, while McAndless captured the evening battle, 300 to 209.

Much improvement was shown by Matsuyama in his third and fourth blocks, as he became more accustomed to his surroundings. The Japanese is very short of stature and cannot speak a word of English, two handicaps which limit his adjustment to conditions. Lack of reach proved a great difficulty to him on several combinations yesterday.

High run of the day was marked up by the challenging Oriental, with 133 as his best and final effort of the day. The defender's best string was 109, also made in the evening struggle. Matsuyama got away nicely on his high run and clicked off his first 100 steadily, despite open table work in the nineties. The Japanese, in the twenty mark he had a fine session of close rail nursing, but the balls ran open from 110 to 114 and he changed ends of the table at 123.

McAndless led most of the way in the afternoon, although Matsuyama hung on closely and finally took the lead by a run of 84, the best of the session.

### THIRD BLOCK

Kinry Matsuyama 57 30 3 19 21 0 0 4 10  
42 20 0 3 6 7-200

David McAndless 11 45 51 32 44 13 0 0 12

36 13 4 0 4 0 9 31-379

After reaching 300, the Japanese counted three more, making a total of 303. McAndless then finished out his half of the inning, reaching 300 with a count of 21, and placing the balls for resumption of play in the evening.

### FOURTH BLOCK

David McAndless 2 43 8 1 49 0 2 60  
105 25-400-total 1200

Kinry Matsuyama 2 3 4 0 34 11 0 0

17 133-309-total 825.

## NATIONAL BASEBALL LEAGUES MEET DEC. 5

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The twenty-second annual meeting of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues will be held in the assembly room of the Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, Ky., beginning on Tuesday, Dec. 5. The officers of the association are most earnestly requesting that each and every individual club affiliated with the National Association send as a representative to this convention its club president, or alternate representative to meet, confer and legislate for the future good of the baseball interests centered in this national organization.

Many matters of importance to all club members will be discussed, for the information and to the benefit of all minor leagues.

The National Board of Arbitration of the National Association will meet at Seelbach Hotel, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 8 p. m. The board will hold daily sessions during the national association convention.

### CLUB IS FINED \$300

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Commissioner K. M. Landis has fined the Springfield (Mo.) Club of the Western Association \$300 for violations of the league salary limit and for making what he declared were false statements concerning the salary limit.

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## SLOVAKIAN ESTATES SOLD TO PEASANTS

Men Work in Factories and  
Women Cultivate Land—  
President Masaryk's Views

The following is the last of three articles giving an intimate picture of the conditions, both from an agricultural and social point of view, of the people of Czechoslovakia.

By MARY E. McDOWELL

PRAGUE, Oct. 20.—Factory hands and miners in Czechoslovakia are allowed a piece of land for gardening on a six-year lease. In one locality in western Slovakia a co-operative has organized a glass factory on land purchased by the association for their factory and homes. The men will work in the factory while the women and children cultivate the land. In the fertile and neglected part of southern Slovakia colonies are being formed on the estate. The land has been sold to peasants from the poorer land of the north and to immigrants returning from America and to returned soldiers. Some of these "immigrants" are investing their savings in houses and when these savings are not sufficient the government housing loan is secured. The rate is a little higher for individuals than for co-operative groups. The peasants who organize co-operatives may build by furnishing 20 per cent of the cost. The Social Welfare Ministry furnishes the remaining 80 per cent on a long time loan.

Of course this Slovakian policy is an effort to prevent emigration from those parts where the peasants interests were ignored by the former Government and average estate owners, where life was hard, and poverty was increasing. The desire for land is a universal Slavic longing which had to be met in the earliest days of the Republic. However, the act which was passed then is not satisfactory either to the Government or to certain of the political parties. President Masaryk believes that the process of dividing the land should be slow, and that all the buildings and all that science has accomplished in the cultivation of the best estates should be conserved for the good of the whole nation.

**President's New Year's Address**

In his New Year's address the President says: "It is the large estates which have perfected agriculture, forestry and stock-breeding; wholesale production has, here as in industry, its advantages. The great landlords point in their desire to the fact that they supplied food to the large towns and industrial centers. I do not doubt that a certain number of the larger estates should remain intact; it will be necessary to decide how large these may be. It will also be necessary to reflect that it is the State which must manage such a duty and under what conditions they might continue to be occupied by their proprietors and if they might not be leased. We must not deprive individual initiative of its basis; it is a mistake to leave everything to the State since the State is not sufficiently prepared to undertake such a duty. A general dissection would not satisfy our needs, as far as I can judge; we must profit by the technical ability and capacity of officials and the private agricultural employees; here already we have a serious social problem which involves hundreds of thousands. On the one side the security of conditions is a cause of complaint. It is certainly a grave defect which results in a loss of many millions to the State.

**Work of Agrarian Reform**

"The agrarian reform is a tremendous work; a work which will continue not for a few years only, but for a long time to come. We must think of the increase of the population and of its future needs; the solution of that problem is carried at the same time the solution of the most serious problems of our Republic."

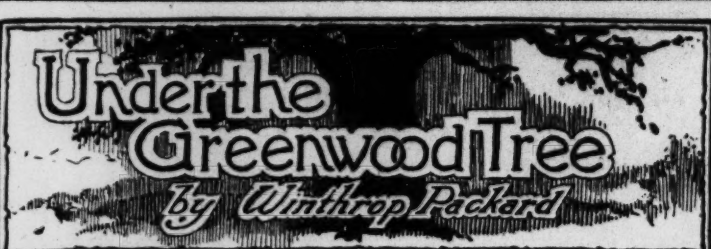
"Our Agrarian Reform can find no example either at home or abroad, in view of its extent, the diversity of its aims, and the variety of local conditions. If we are already compelled to learn from our own work and our own mistakes, let us try at least to discover them as soon as possible and to eliminate them rapidly. Three years will soon have passed since the promulgation of the law on the redemption of estates. Since then it has been shown and is now generally admitted that the laws on Agrarian reform like the organization of the authorities which must apply them, require a reform—so let us reform them."

**Land Reform Act**

It is expected that the next Parliament will take this matter in hand at an early date. The political parties were unanimous in 1919 in the passage of the Land Reform Act, but they have seen that it can not be accomplished as quickly as they thought. The progress of the reform has been severely criticized, its slowness and the lack of consideration for the interest of the officials and the workmen hitherto employed on the expropriated estates. However, some such discontent was to be expected in the carrying out of such a huge task under conditions as unfavorable as those handed down to the new Republic from the ruins of Austria-Hungary. But the Czechs stand as one man in demanding that the reform be carried out even though it may be modified in detail.

The people call this taking of the "restitution" at a reasonable price—not confiscation. Before 1918, 50 per cent of the land in Bohemia was held by absentee landowners and the Hapsburg dynasty. Most of these owners spent their time in Vienna or some other place more congenial to their tastes than provincial estates. However the estates, especially the forests were scientifically cultivated and conserved for personal gain and pleasure.

The Bohemians hold that this land was confiscated from the Czech nobility in the seventeenth century when Bohemia lost her freedom, and that it is now rightfully returning to the Czechs—this time not to the nobility, but to the people.



### Bre'r Coon

ONE of the gentlest noises of the autumn night is the quivering call of the little screech owls. It is a soft ululation that echoes now mournfulness, now contentment, according to the caller—in part, I think, according to the mood of the listener. The little owls seem to go forth in pairs and to call one to another as they flit in the darkness, one call having a questioning plaintiveness, the other, an answering contentment.

That bird and animal should have voices and form of night call so much alike is unusual, but it is always difficult to distinguish between the call of the little screech owl and that of the raccoon. For, in the pleasant dusk of the autumn evenings the raccoons are out, too, and their call is almost identical with that of the owl. It may be it is just a little harsher, lacking the modulation and plaintiveness that is so noticeable in the screech owl's call, but it is very like; so much so, indeed, that I am never quite sure whether it is the call of bird or beast. Moreover, the raccoon's call is ventriloquial, like that of the owl. The owl calls from the raccoon from the ground, yet both sound from the air above, one doesn't know quite where. The gray beast sits on its haunches, points its slim, black nose in the air, and seems to draw the quivering cry in toward it, out of the treetops.

The raccoon is peculiarly a North American animal, being rare north of the border of the United States, rare south of the southern boundary of Mexico. Between these limits it is found in all woody regions. Moreover, throughout the United States these animals seem not only to be holding their own but to be increasing. This is true of many species which one might call the gentler types. The advance of civilization inevitably to exterminate the fiercer predatory creatures. Before the ax and rifle of the pioneer the bear, wolf, lynx, panther vanish and the animals on which they preyed have thus a far better chance. Wolverines and fisher cats, not large but forcibly predatory, have been the special enemies of the gentler animals. These once out of the way, driven to the more remote northern fastnesses, have given the rabbit, the fox, and the raccoon a chance. Man-kind indeed, while ruthlessly driving the fiercer beasts to the wall, becomes more tolerant of the kinder ones which learn to adapt their ways to their hollow tree in late November, "fat bears," and appearing again in late March as lean and hungry as Cassius. Farther south they keep awake all winter but they have their hollow home tree just the same where the whole family dwells in comfort and amity.

Indeed the home life of a coon family is almost ideal. It is unusual to find a raccoon alone, for they live and travel in a family group, father, mother and grown children seemingly each alive to the comfort and safety of all. If the group is attacked the father fights while the mother and children seek safety. If necessary the mother joins the battle in order that the children may escape. If thus separated they rejoin one another in the home tree as soon as it is safe.

A southern observer tells this interesting story of coon home life: "While watching for fox squirrels one morning in the heavily timbered bottoms, I heard a scratching sound from an old cypress in the edge of the swamp near by, followed by a loud splash. A young coon less than half grown had fallen into the water. At the sound the old coon and two more young ones came out of a hollow about 30 feet up in the trunk and climbed down the tree. They came down the tree slowly but steadily, head first, and a squirrel would have done, with the hind feet reversed and slightly divergent.

"When the coon saw the young one climb out of the water upon the tree trunk, she turned about and ascended the trunk, followed by the three young. The one that had fallen, hesitating being dead or very strongly tempted and climbed with difficulty. When halfway up, he stopped on a limb to rest and began whimpering and crying.

"The mother had already reached the hole, but, on hearing his cries, turned about and climbed down to him. Taking a good hold of the back of his neck and placing him between her forelegs, so that he, too, could climb, she marched him up the tree and into the hollow."

This friendly family life and intimate family care one for another seems more marked among these animals than in any others I know. These ring-tailed, black-masked, gray-brown creatures are night prowlers, never feeding by day unless driven by hunger or very strongly tempted. Sometimes coons, loving the growing corn ardently as they do, cannot keep out of it even in the day time, but such occasions are rare. Outside of cornfields they pursue their hunt for food, almost anything eatable, by night, the darker the night the better. They are ground gleaners and search the low grounds, the stream margins and the water itself. Insects, reptiles, eggs, birds, fruit, nuts, grain and especially frogs and fish make up their diet. When the persimmons are ripe they feast on them.

In summer they specialize on frogs and clever, indeed, is the frog that can escape once Bre'r Coon has his

eye on him. The frog's refuge is the mud at the bottom of the shallow pool, but the coon is almost as able in the water as a mink. He gropes in the mud at the bottom with those slender black forepaws of his, as sensitive and tactile as human fingers, feels his quarry and draws it out without fail. When, rarely, a coon does this by daylight it is instructive to watch him, the motions are so intelligent, so effective, the glance of the usually keen and roguish eye is so vacant.

Raccoons overturn stones and search for crayfish that lurk beneath. They delight in the flesh of fresh water mussels and they devour such fish as they can catch, though they cannot pursue and capture fish in open water, as the mink and otter do. Especially are they fond of oysters, sitting by at low tide waiting for the shell to open, when, with a dexterous flash of that slim, sharp-clawed black hand, they scoop out the contents. "Coon oysters," small, and very common at half tide in all southern sea margins, are so named because of the raccoon's fondness for them.

The raccoon has been named Procyon lotor, the first name being that of the most conspicuous star in the constellation Canis Minor. Procyon, being translated, means "before the dog," and one might infer that the naturalist that named the group was familiar with the southern custom of hunting coons from the cornfields with dogs. Lotor means a washer, which the coon certainly is. The German name of Wash-bear indicates this and also that the animals are related to the bears. The raccoon's tracks, though much smaller, are very like bear tracks.

The raccoon, eating foraged green corn, does not wash it. He is so fond of it that he cannot possibly wait, nor does he wash ripe persimmons, which tempt him and his family group into the trees where these dainties hang. But all meat he is possessed with a great yearning to wash and rewash, no matter how clean it may be in the first place. Mussels just from the shell he dabbles in the water where they grew. He washes and re-washes oysters before eating them, whether they need it or not.

The father of a raccoon family is a mighty fighter for their safety and his own. When the family group flees from the cornfield or the persimmon trees before the yelping pack he estimates the chances of escape with keen eye. If they are good he keeps with his own. Otherwise he lingers behind, choosing his battleground with wisdom and varying his tactics according to his estimate of his foe. Ernest Thompson-Seton tells of one that beat off two hounds twice his size and of another that successfully drove away in defeat three dogs, a terrier and two hounds. A Philadelphia naturalist in a recent book tells of a raccoon that led three dogs in a desperate chase, thus away from his fleeing family. Hard pressed he took to the water, where the raccoon is very much at home, and led his swimming pursuers up the middle of the deep creek. When he had them well out, swimming in a line after him, he turned, dived, caught the foremost dog by the leg and muzzle and held him under the water till he drowned, did the same with the second and watched the third turn tail and swim ignominiously ashore. Then Bre'r Coon, by no means fazed by his adventure, swam ashore and rejoined his family who had meanwhile safely reached their hollow-tree home.

### INCOME TAX FALLS ON FEW CANADIANS

CHATHAM, Ont., Oct. 26 (Special Correspondence).—"Ninety-seven per cent of the people of Canada are exempt from income taxation. The remaining 3 per cent pay about \$100,000,000 annually into the Treasury," said J. H. Plewes, district taxation inspector for the Dominion Government, in an address here. He defended the income tax system and stated that proposed reforms could not be introduced in most cases. For instance, he declared, business men want the tax estimated and spread over three years, as is done in England, but he believed this was not feasible in Canada, both because of the great number of newcomers in the business world and the difficulty of arriving at a proper estimate.

Mr. Plewes asserted that the income tax is "as fair a method of obtaining revenue as the sales tax," which is being advocated in many quarters.

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## JAPANESE EXTEND AID TO REFUGEES

Prompt Response Made to Appeal to Help Children on Their Way From Siberia

TOKYO, Oct. 3 (Special Correspondence)—In this part of the world the people have been thoroughly familiarized in recent years with the humanitarian work of the American Red Cross carried out on a truly wholesale scale among the famine-stricken and flood-deluged peoples of China and other regions of the Far East.

Ever since the Russian debacle of 1917, many calls have been made, also, upon Japan for assistance to succor the suffering. The greatest was the call of the Czechoslovak troops who, by the tens of thousands, were migrating slowly across the Siberian plains moving ever eastward, their object the fatherland in Europe. But this migration, as well as the help afforded by Japan and the associated powers, was military in character. There was much in the position of the Czechs to arouse sympathy, but they were armed fighting men seeking freedom, and did not come within the category of sufferers utterly helpless and overwhelmed by the forces of nature, or the cruelty of man, such as later Japan was in a position to relieve.

### Trek Thousands of Miles

The Government, through the agency of the Japan Red Cross Society (Nihon Sekijui-sha) probably the largest organization of its kind in the world, is now engaged in another sort of relief work such as appeals strongly to our common sympathies. The Red Cross, assisted, of course, by the Japanese military authorities in Siberia, have moved from hard conditions of life hundreds of little refugees.

How these little people, boys and girls, left their homelands and trekked the thousands of miles eastward through Russia and Siberia is a story that may some day be made known. The heroes and heroines of this great odyssey are yet too young to tell. But they reached the Far Eastern territory of Russia, and only recently an appeal was made to Japan to help them to complete their triumphantly wonderful journey.

### Transported by Rail

Japan responded promptly to this appeal, with the gratifying result that 400 children are now on their way to Danzig, actually crossing the seven seas. The children left Vladivostok in three groups, and landing at the port of Tsuruga on the Japan Sea, were transported by rail immediately to Osaka, where they were quartered in a large nurses' dormitory attached to the Osaka Municipal Hospital, a spacious building just completed, where the children enjoyed for some days such solid comfort, plenteousness, and quietness, as many had never in their young lives experienced.

Officially they were under the care of the Governor of Osaka Prefecture, who is also the director of the local branch of the Red Cross, while the Mayor of the city and others co-operated with the officials dispatched from the Tokyo headquarters of the society, to enable them to enjoy their new life—enjoyment much increased by the sympathy showered upon them from all sides.

## AUTONOMY SOUGHT IN ALSACE-LORRAINE

COLMAR, Alsace, Oct. 12.—Autonomy and neutrality for Alsace-Lorraine is the moving spirit behind preparations which are being made for an international conference to be held here this fall. It is expected that a number of delegates will come from America, especially Alsatians living there. Friends of the movement are to be invited also from Switzerland, England, Denmark, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Spain, and other countries.

At a recent meeting in Colmar of persons interested in the project it was unanimously decided that the proposition for autonomy and neutrality should be placed before the League of Nations. The consensus was, however, that support should first be assured in such lands as the United States and England, and in countries which were neutral during the World War.

## Richard Mulcahy Wears Lightly Honors as Free State Army Head

A Less Dashing Figure Than Michael Collins, Perhaps, He Knows How to Command Respect Due a Leader

DUBLIN, Sept. 29 (Special Correspondence)—Gen. Richard Mulcahy, who succeeded Gen. Michael Collins as commander-in-chief of the national army, is a comparatively young man. He was born at Carrick-on-Suir, County Waterford, where his father was postmaster for several years.

The general always has been a prominent figure in the Irish Volunteers. He joined in the Easter insurrection of 1916, leaving his studies at the National University. Afterward he was interned with many others in an English prison, but was released by the general amnesty.

When the Volunteers were reorganized and the Irish war against England was projected, General Mulcahy was appointed chief-of-staff, with General Collins as chief of the intelligence department. These two were, perhaps, the most important men in the great struggle against England, and the most sought for by the agents of the British Government and army.

The stories of General Mulcahy's adventures are legion, and though not as numerous or as romantic as those associated with his predecessor, General Collins, are equally as full of incident, and many were his narrow escapes from capture by British troops.

After the truce and treaty, he first

## COUNCIL OF FEMINIST LEADERS IN BRITAIN AND IRELAND MEETS

Keynote of Conference Held at Guildhall, Cambridge, Is Relation of Enfranchised Women to World Affairs

CAMBRIDGE, Eng., Sept. 26 (Special Correspondence)—The annual conference of the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland opened its sessions today at the Guildhall, Cambridge.

This council is of long standing and of great weight in the progress of the women's movement in England. It represents more than 1,000,000 women through its branches and affiliated associations, with headquarters at Westminster.

It is significant that this year the council has chosen for discussion the subject "Women and International Life," and this shows that the women leaders in Britain are fully aware of the great importance of this aspect of public affairs. It is curious also that thereby the prophecy of that Eighteenth Century pioneer of women's rights, Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, should be so literally fulfilled, for in her indication of the Rights of Women she insisted that when her sex should be emancipated morally and politically they might settle their benevolences on the broadest basis.

A strong conference committee was formed in Cambridge, of which the mayoress, Mrs. G. P. Hawkins, is president. The vice-presidents are the mistress of Girton College, and the principal of Newnham College, and the chairman of the executive, Mrs. Keynes, J. P., mother of the well-known economist, John Maynard Keynes, and a most successful member of the local town council.

### Conference Work Is Divided

The work of the conference is being divided into two parts, viz., business meetings of the representative council, at which are discussed resolutions and the business of the council, and public meetings, which are dealing, among other subjects, with recent experiments in social legislation, including "The Children's Laws in Norway"; "Temperance Legislation in the United States"; "The Treatment of Criminals in Various Countries"; and "The Moral and Economic Interdependence of States."

The inaugural meeting, usually devoted to girls, this year was expanded into a meeting for young persons, and Boy Scouts and members of boys' clubs joined members of their sister organizations of Girl Guides and girls' clubs in listening to addresses from Miss Allan, principal of Homerton Training College, and K. T. Paul, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in India on "The Nations and the New Age."

It is interesting that in the present stage of political developments, both these speakers should demonstrate the loss to the world occasioned by an "imperial" outlook on education, which attempts to superimpose the culture of an ascendant nation on immigrant settlers, or on foreign nations over which they hold sway.

The opening address by the president of the council, Lady Frances Balfour, sister-in-law of Lord Balfour, dealt with the continuous progress women have made since the days of the early pioneers, which, she predicted, would continue until after the world had learned to think not in iron and steel, but in terms which meant the brotherhood of the world.

### Many Resolutions Presented

A long list of resolutions placed in order of agreed precedence is before the council, and it was noticeable that the first three dealt with the initial business meeting referred to exclusively feminist matters but to the guardianship of the League of Nations, the promotion of peace, and the teaching in schools of the interdependence of nations.

Such straws on the stream of time indicate the trend of the women's movement in Britain today.

In the evenings, at the public meetings, matters of the widest interest are discussed and at the first of these, when addresses on the Norwegian laws concerning children and temperance legislation in the United States, respectively, were discussed, there was literally a vacant seat.

Lady Astor, M. P., who was prevented from fulfilling her promise of taking the chair, expressed the feeling of the meeting in her message, when she said, "It is a good omen that

the keynote of the council this year should be the note of international friendship. In a way, it is easier to pass resolutions on this subject than on more controversial matters nearer home, just as it is easier to hold hands across the sea than to hold them out to our next-door neighbors. But if we can put reality and intelligence behind our resolves, I am persuaded that we can deeply and directly influence international politics for good."

Lady Astor's absence, the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Tennyson, J. P., president of the International Council of Women, presided. She reminded the audience how the movement for the protection of children was developing in many lands: in Great Britain, where legislation was helping voluntary effort; in Germany, where a child welfare act was passed last June and was likely to

## DR. SUN YAT-SEN, IN HIDING, TELLS HOPES REGARDING CHINA

Through Mouth of Secretary Says He Will Not Eliminate Himself—Still Working for "Legal" Government

By F. ZUCKER

SHANGHAI, Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Within recent times the position of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the former provisional President of China, has changed momentarily. From 1919 until a few weeks ago he had been President of China with his government situated in Canton—the one legal President and government of the nation, as his party claimed. In China the President is elected by the Parliament, and Dr. Sun Yat-sen was elected three years ago by that part of the Parliament which had assembled in Canton after it had been dissolved in 1917 in Peking by President Li Yuan-hung. It is true, another Parliament in Peking had in 1918 elected Hsu Shih Chang, President, but the south had never recognized this man as the head of the government, though the foreign nations had done so.

While Dr. Sun Yat-sen was preparing for his northern expedition, which was to unite all of China once more under a "legal" government, he was suddenly attacked this summer, driven out of Canton, forced to take refuge in a battleship, and finally in the French concession at Shanghai. The attack had come from his rival Chen Chung Ming, the doughty general who believed in creating a good government in the province of Kwangtung, before the Cantonese expend their strength in a crusade for a united China. Meanwhile there have been great changes in the north. President Hsu Shih Chang, commonly acknowledged incapable and corrupt, was forced to give up his office after the defeat of the Manchurian bandit leader and provincial governor, Chang Tso-lin. The former President, Li Yuan-hung, came back to Peking as extraordinary President, pending the election of a new one by the reassembled "legal" Parliament of 1919.

### A Peculiar Interview

With this background in mind I asked for an interview with Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who is once again a refugee in a foreign concession. It was a peculiar interview, for the questions which I asked of the doctor were answered with great fluency by his secretary, Eugene Chen; only very rarely Sun Yat-sen spoke, and always in confirmation of what his secretary had just stated.

"You ask whether the doctor is going to eliminate himself again?" Said Eugene Chen: "In 1913 he followed the advice of his friends who told him that the Nation desired Yuan Shih-kai as President, but Yuan turned traitor to the Republic by having himself proclaimed Emperor. Now the doctor has learned from his experience that it is worse than useless to step back. While he is, of course, willing to do anything for China that will bring about peace and prosperity, yet he feels that to eliminate himself is not the best method for accomplishing it."

The doctor at this point asserted that as long as he lived he would have to work unceasingly for the establishment of a good republican government in China. I asked him whether his long experience had made him more practical, especially as regards, for example, the choice of his political associates, such as Chang Tso-lin, the military governor of Manchuria, who is continuing his bandit methods in legal guise at present.

Eugene Chen broke in at this point: "They have been telling him that you are an impractical dreamer, doctor." And then to me, "Let the evidence convince you whether the doctor is a dreamer or not. Fifteen years ago the people said that it was a fantastic dream that China could ever become a republic, and yet, chiefly through the work of Sun Yat-sen, it has become one. In 1917, when everyone was mad in the midst of the war, the Doctor said that China should remain out of the war, for she could gain nothing from it. Now that China has lost Shanghai as a reward for her victory over Germany we have all become thoroughly cynical, and we realize how practical the doctor's advice was after all."

### Parliament Illegally Dissolved

At the time when China entered the war, the Parliament was illegally dissolved. Dr. Sun said at the time that this same Parliament must be reconvened as a symbol of legality. Another Parliament was elected in the North and for three years the Government went on, recognized by the foreign powers, while Dr. Sun's statement seemed the vaguest idealist's dream. But as you know very well, this same Parliament has just this summer been reassembled and is now meeting in Peking. Likewise Dr. Sun stated as an absolute demand in 1918

have far-reaching effects; and in the United States, to whom much of the stimulus of the children's movement in Europe was due by its establishment of the Junior Red Cross organization.

### Norwegian Laws Discussed

In Norway, special laws of interest, she said, now were in operation. Of these laws, Mrs. Edwin Gray, the well-known social worker of Yorkshire—in the absence of Mrs. Isachsen, who intended visiting England to discuss this legislation at the Conference—gave an illuminating account.

The address by Sir Arthur Newsome, on temperance legislation in the United States, was received with deep attention. He detailed the history of the prohibition movement in America, showed that it was possible, despite tradition to the contrary, "to make a country sober by Act of Parliament," and declared that the last and greatest influence in determining the matter was the women's vote.

"The women's vote," spelled "Veto" and meant "Veto," he said, thereby arousing the enthusiasm of an audience mainly composed of women actively interested in human welfare and in possession of a vote for representation in the British House of Commons.

That Hsu Shih Chang, the tool of the corrupt northern politicians, must leave the presidency to which he had been illegally elected. You remember that two months ago he left Peking in disgrace, as a result of the pressure of public opinion, which had come to see things in the Doctor's way.

### Advocate Railway System

"The doctor also has other dreams. He wants to have the vast amorphous body of China arterialized by a system of railways that will bind the people closer together. When Mr. Lamont, the American financier, was in China, he told the doctor that his plans are impracticable because they require billions upon billions. The doctor also feels that China must have three large ports, one in the north, one in the central part, and one in the south. The port in the south is to be Canton, and if he speaks of developing this harbor so that the boats can come there directly instead of reloading at Hong Kong, it is like a red rag to the British. They are the chief ones to cry down the plan of Sun Yat-sen as an idle theoretical scheme of an idle dreamer."

I asked Sun Yat-sen about his immediate plans. "I have been invited to go up to Peking," he said, "but I feel that I cannot go there for the sake of a gesture or a pleasure tour. If there is some real work for me to do I will go. But I could not go now with an empty treasury, lacking the money even to pay my yamen runners. I feel that my enemies are trying to have me go there now in order to show me up as an impractical dreamer. On the other hand, the Cantonese general, Chen Chung Ming, who betrayed me while I was away from Canton, organizing my expedition against the north, has already asked me if I would forgive him were he to apologize, and I soon hope to be once more in a powerful position."

More than this he would not say about his plans, except that he is working for the re-establishment of what he considers the legal government of 1917.

LEAGUE MEMBER REVIEWS WORK American Participation Would Enhance International Comity

GENEVA, Oct. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the renowned Arctic explorer and head of the Norwegian delegation to the third assembly of the League of Nations, before leaving recently for Constantinople to take active charge of the work of relief for the refugees in Asia Minor, was interviewed by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"I am very much gratified at the results accomplished at the third assembly," said Dr. Nansen. "I should have been even more pleased had they gone a little further in some of the questions, particularly the disarmament scheme and the action, or proposed action, regarding the Near East crisis. The League, because of its international status, its high ideals, is well fitted to render valuable service in the adjustment between the western powers and the Kemalists. We have made a good beginning and perhaps have done all that is possible at present."

He expressed great disappointment at the non-participation of America in the League. He has a particularly warm feeling for America as two daughters of his were educated there and he remembers gratefully all the courtesies extended to them and also to him on his visits and lecture tours. America, furthermore, he said, he regarded as a country which to a remarkable degree expresses and responds to a moral sentiment. How, therefore, America could be so cold to the League of Nations, which was so largely an American idea, was beyond his comprehension at first. Later he was glad to learn from American friends that there was a powerful sentiment in the country in favor of the League as shown by various referenda such as those during 1919-1920 of the American Bar Association and the United States Chamber of Commerce.

It was inexplicable, he said, why America refused to ratify the convention of St. Germain which was a first step in the direction of stopping the irresponsible traffic in arms which has been responsible for so much trouble. Such a scheme had to be universally adopted to be effective since armament firms in one country could not be expected to forgo opportunities for competitors of other nationalities would take advantage of the situation.

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Guaranteed Tire Repairs  
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## OHIO

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You will be pleased as we are with all the  
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make yourself at home.

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Art Shop  
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Shampooing, Hairdressing, Manicuring, etc.—  
Makes appointments for work in the home.  
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**THE UNION**  
HOME OF  
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CLOTHES FOR MEN  
"The Store of Today"  
Dry Goods and Garments  
For thirty years a dependable store.

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Purchased by  
**THE PROVIDENT MORTGAGE CO.**  
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Columbus' Popular Price Jewelers  
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## OHIO

**COLUMBUS—Continued**  
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The Columbus is enabled to  
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money is worth because several  
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Flexible Plan, under which the  
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Gasoline Unblended  
High Test

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Founded 1881  
Built on Value—Growing on Value.

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Columbus, Ohio

**PITTS SHOES**  
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Dependable Shoes Since 1880

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Furniture, Rugs, Draperies,  
Lighting Fixtures  
"The cheapest that is good to the best  
that is made." Moderate Prices.  
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Orders promptly filled.

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**THE BIRDENEST**  
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## OHIO



## EDUCATIONAL

## Rural School Consolidation

The Farmers' Own Solution of a Great Problem

IT WAS at least a quarter of a century ago that interest was first aroused by something new in rural schools. As the writer remembers, the news came from Kingsville, O., and the new system was called "the Kingsville System." It was a very simple thing. The people of this district adopted the plan of collecting the pupils of a considerable area into a schoolhouse of several rooms by transporting them over the longer distances covered. This system has come to be called the consolidated rural school system as against the old one-room schoolhouse plan.

The efficiency of schools could not but be higher than under the old plan. This was obvious from the first, without trial. Twenty-five years of trial has justified every anticipation. The old one-room schoolhouse has come to be the badge of unprogressiveness. It calls for apology and explanation on the part of the neighborhoods still dependent upon it.

## More Efficient in Every Respect

Whatever any rural school system aspires to do in its educational work can be better done in the consolidated rural school than in the one-room school. The teacher in the old-fashioned school, if she has as many pupils as she should from economic considerations, is obliged to teach every grade of every branch of study in the curriculum from the abecedarians who should be in kindergarten, to the most advanced classes. Her program is crowded. She must neglect some parts of the work, or spread her neglect over the whole course in a hurried effort to give some attention to all. The work is an uninteresting routine, or tends to become such. The teacher is subject to no supervision, or next to none. It is only in the hands of a superintendent of exceptional ability that the supervision is worth much. And for the pupils themselves, there is an almost entire lack of that morale which comes from good organization. They tend to drop out of the school at an early age; and the parents themselves are found to be planning either the sending of their children to better schools, or the removal of the family to the town or city "to give the children a better chance."

## Merits Extra Expense

The consolidated rural school looks exactly like a ward school in a town. It has organization. It has morale. It has a superintendent. It has grades. At its worst, it is so much better than the average one-room school as to admit of no comparison. At its best, with its band, its orchestra, work-shop for manual training, its domestic economy work, its auditorium, its full high-school course, its library, its correlation with the very life of the farm, it is better than the grade-school of the town. It might be made far better than any town school could possibly be. It costs more than the one-room school, but a writer who has recently completed a study of the consolidated rural schools of Buena Vista County, Iowa, and who has commented upon the heavier burden of buildings and transportation, and the higher salaries which must be paid to the better teachers, found the farmers quite willing to pay the higher taxes. From no other taxes do they get the same amount of good.

They are the best judges; but the problem is not for the farmers alone. It is a question for every citizen.

## A Longer School Year Effected in Indiana

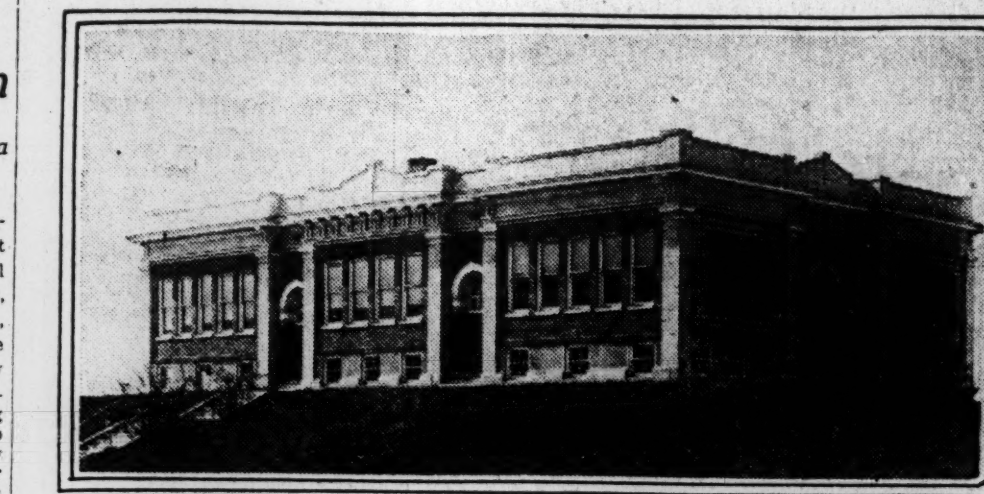
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (Special Correspondence).—"Still sits the schoolhouse by the road," but Mr. Whittier would not recognize it. Gone are the sumachs and the blackberry vines and in their place has come the art of the landscape architect with shrubs of a rarer character. Gone is the little frame or brick one-room building with its scarred desks, its diminutive bell tower, and in its place at a prominent paved crossroad rises a brick and concrete structure costing from \$100,000 to \$250,000, depending upon how high the tax payers wish to see the rate go.

The little country school, so dear to the hearts of many Hoosiers who have made their State famous in the world of letters and statesmanship, is about extinct. In a few isolated spots some have been left standing as mute reminders of the glad days of the spelling bees when the eight grammar school grades all were in one room and one teacher knew it all up to that point.

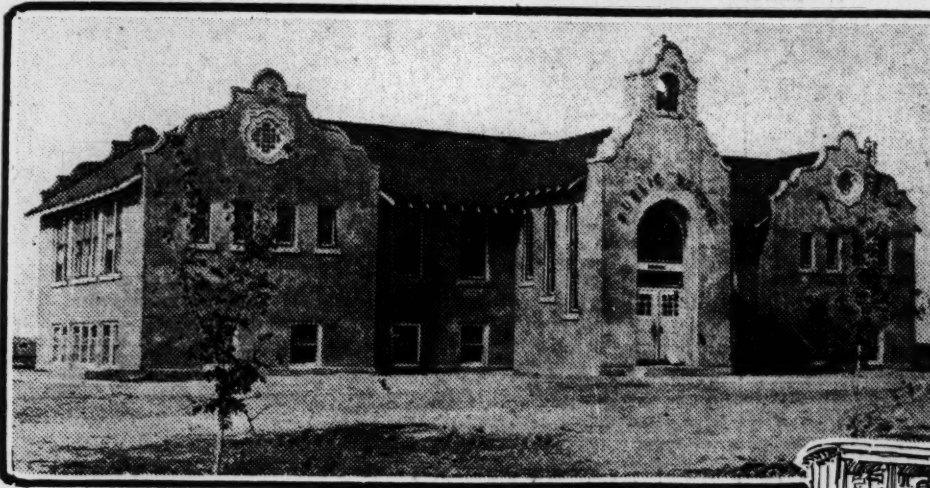
For 60 years the "little red school houses" have dotted the State, only to be replaced more recently with the large consolidated schools, with gymnasiums, elaborated ventilating systems, motor buses, and establishments eliminating even the little dinner pails, that used to hang in more or less even rows around the walls at the rear of small one-room buildings.

With the swing of the pendulum in the direction of proper equipment, each community is attempting to outdo the other in its schools, and "fads and frills" have crept in, so that a survey of the school system was authorized by the last General Assembly. Governor McCray, backing the findings of the survey commission is preparing to eliminate the fads and frills and thus reduce the cost of education without impairing the efficiency of the schools.

The consolidated school has been in a way responsible for lengthening the school year in the rural schools from six to nine months. It is wasted money to erect a fine building, easy of access and then operate it only half-time. More pupils are attending the schools. Salaries of teachers have been increased. In 1920, really the



WEST ELKTON CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL  
ONE OF THE 1010 IN THE STATE OF OHIO.



THE PRIMARY BUILDING, WHICH WITH A NEW MAIN BUILDING IS THE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL OF HOLCOMB, KANSAS.

first big year for the consolidated school, 61 new buildings were erected, while in 1922, 125 consolidated buildings were constructed.

## Affords Opportunities Equal to Those of the City

TOPEKA, Kan. (Special Correspondence).—"The consolidated school does not cost any less but gives the children better educational opportunities than the ordinary rural school. That is the experience in Kansas, a State which has been working gradually on the consolidated rural school plan for 20 years and which stands ready to say definitely that the consolidated school is a most valuable institution for the rural communities."

There are now 94 consolidated school districts in the State with 17,000 children enrolled, 12,000 in the grades and 500 in high schools. Approximately one-half of the children have to be transported to school and home and the average transportation time is 47 minutes and the cost 16.7 cents for motor bus and 22.6 for horse drawn busses.

## Each Teacher Handling One Grade

"The consolidated rural school gives to the children of the country the same quality of educational opportunities that are provided by the schools of the most up-to-date city in this or any other state," said Miss May Cain, rural school supervisor for the state Superintendent of Public Instruction. "It does not reduce school taxes. It just gives more for the money. Doubtless in some cases it has increased taxes slightly. But the average tax levy is 8.6 mills on the dollar of valuation."

By increasing the area and the valuation, the consolidated school is given greater funds to work with. Instead of half a dozen one-room, ungraded schools, they have a complete graded grammar and high school. Every person familiar with education knows the greater progress children make in the grades. Educators realize that a teacher cannot give her best service when her effort is scattered through all the grades from primary to the first years of high school. The district is able to pay as good salaries as the city schools and to obtain teachers of the highest ability and the best training.

## Promotes Good Citizenship

"One of the great valuable considerations of the rural consolidated school is that it brings together a larger number of children and establishes greater social contacts throughout the community. It builds up a school spirit and a community spirit that helps in the building of good citizens and in making the community more active and interested in all civic affairs. Isolation is one of the worst features of country life. The consolidated school abolishes isolation to a considerable extent for when children are brought together the parents naturally move toward the same center."

## Results of Trial in Colorado Causes Spread of System

"It certainly would be strange if the people in any given county should go ahead and effect as many as 15, 20 and even 25 consolidated schools, unless they felt perfectly certain that there was a decided advantage in doing so," declares C. G. Sargent, professor of rural education in Colorado Agricultural College, and one of the Nation's foremost promoters of the consolidated school. "We often think that the best evidence that these schools are the success they should be, is that people go and visit them, and then return home and consolidate their own."

"In the 10 years that I have been engaged in this work for the Colorado Agricultural College, I have never known of a family moving from a consolidated district to a town for educational reasons, until after the children had completed the courses offered in the consolidated schools. The consolidated school has done

more to stop the drift to town in Colorado than any other movement within the last decade and there is no doubt but that the consolidation of schools has done more to improve the rural schools of this State than any other movement or agency that has ever been started.

"Back of all, the consolidation movement has a religious significance. People cannot successfully co-operate without at least a reasonable degree of good will and agreement between those working together. For, 'How can two walk together except they be agreed?' Working together in a good cause and for the realization of high ideals develops a spirit of fellowship and good will. 'Bear ye one another's burdens,' is the Master's command to co-operate, and the people in these communities, having experienced some of the good results of working together, are rural school more, and step by step they are moving toward higher and better things."

## Criticism—Not of School but of Administration

AMES, Ia. (Special Correspondence).—"That the rural schools of the United States are educating farm boys and girls for city life rather than for rural life, and that this is one of the primary causes for the migration of the best rural stock to the cities—a movement that has become a serious economic problem in the last few years—is the charge made by many practical educators and supported by recent investigation."

The fault that is found with rural schools, and especially with rural consolidated schools, is that the teaching personnel is largely city-bred and educated in colleges and normal schools where liberal arts subjects are emphasized.

It is this influence, in the opinion of W. H. Lancelot, acting head of the

vocational education department at Iowa State College, who has made a close study of the rural education problem for years, that "points" the farm boy and girl toward the city.

Mr. Lancelot says that the investigations which he has made show that 80 per cent of the students in Iowa consolidated schools look forward to lives in towns or cities rather than in the country. This figure is the average of all the consolidated schools of the State.

In contrast to this situation there are a few consolidated schools that employ teaching staffs largely composed of farm-bred men and women. These teachers, says Mr. Lancelot, are no less efficiently trained and educated and have, besides, the farm point of view. They have "rural-mindedness," the quality that he thinks most essential in a successful teacher of farm youth. In one of these schools, the survey showed, 85 per cent of the students anticipate making their homes on the farm.

Mr. Lancelot's criticism is not of the consolidated school but merely of the present administration of it. In this he is supported by a large majority of the members of the boards of directors of the consolidated schools of Iowa, 75 per cent of whom have gone on record, in a recent survey as favoring the employment of "rural-minded" teachers as a condition on which consolidated schools would get financial aid from the State.

## Consolidations Quickly Follow the Law in Illinois

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (Special Correspondence).—"In 1919, an effective consolidation and transportation law was passed in Illinois. In the following two years about 80 consolidations were effected," reports Dr. U. J. Hoffman, assistant superintendent of pub-

## The Observatory

COMBATING the popular thesis that only the large high school can be a really good high school, Prof. Alax of the University of Illinois, in a report made for the General Education Board, proposes a reorganization of curriculum and teaching methods which is intended to put even the smallest secondary school in a position to perform efficiently its dual role of preparing boys and girls for life and for college. The report is designed primarily for the guidance of the educational authorities of Indiana, but the suggestions it makes are so constructive, and the problems it aims to solve so general, that its value to the cause of education will not be limited to any one state.

In Indiana, as in practically every state in the Union, the small high schools, those enrolling fewer than 100 pupils, are in the majority. Obviously, there are certain courses which they must offer if they are to retain their status as institutions of secondary learning. Obviously, too, there are certain other courses which they simply cannot give if expense is to be kept within anything like reasonable bounds. Generally they can afford to employ not more than three or four teachers. How, then, may affairs be arranged so that the curriculum will not be too narrow or unjustifiably restricted, and the "load" on the individual teacher will not be unduly heavy?

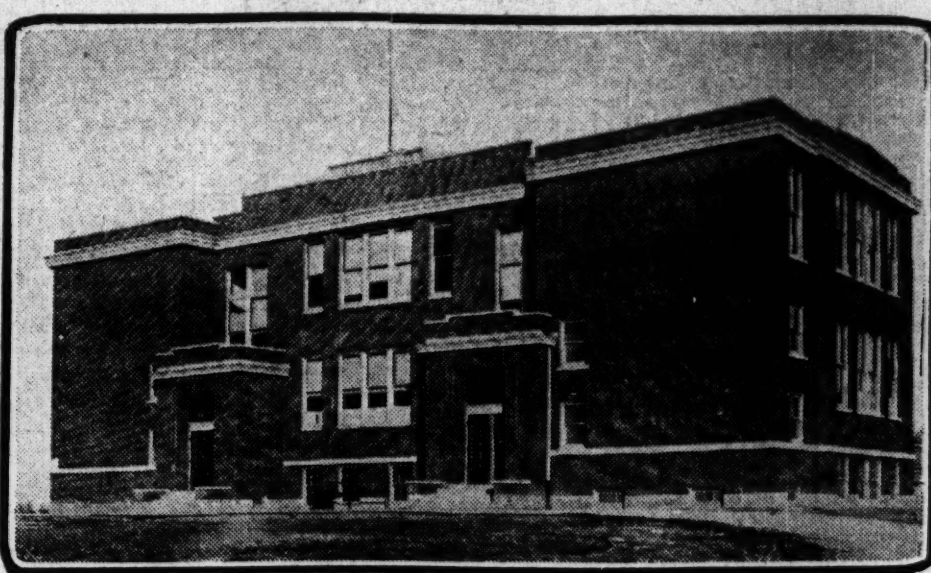
Put in the fewest possible words, the remedy lies in better balancing the subjects. Some courses will be offered every other year instead of every year, thereby doing away with the waste involved in teaching very small classes and also leaving more teaching periods free for other subjects. History, general science, English and the social sciences will naturally retain their place as every-year courses, but algebra and geometry, biology and physics, beginners' and advanced French or German will be offered only in alternate years. Under this plan it will be no imposition on three teachers to ask them to give all the courses

needed not only by those boys and girls who are preparing for college but by those who are planning to go to work directly after they are graduated and who are entitled to a cultural and practical training broad enough to make them good citizens and competent employees.

The suggested curriculum calls for 24 full units of instruction, the smallest number of which will provide adequately for both classes of pupils. Boys who are going to college will take the standard college preparatory subjects; the others may, if they desire, receive instruction in home economics, agriculture and other practical arts. In either case there is abundant opportunity to secure the 16 units required for graduation from an approved high school.

The plan also provides for a sharper limitation of teachers' assignments. Each of the three members of the staff will be given charge of two general fields. One will teach agriculture and science; the second, home economics and English and the third, foreign languages, mathematics and the social studies. In order that the standard requirements for "teaching load" may be met, no teacher will have classes for more than 30 hours a week.

When the teachers of Toronto, Canada, hold their annual two-day Institute, as they did last week, they devote much of their time either to practicing their profession in public or to watching someone else practice it. For convention purposes the city is divided into eight districts, each with an Institute center where school is in session as usual. Here the teachers take turns teaching and observing, the schedule of work including lessons in arithmetic, geography, reading and spelling. As a means of putting new methods before the teachers this system has already proved its usefulness to such an extent that the time annually devoted to convention speeches is being materially shortened.



THE HOWARD TOWNSHIP SCHOOL, ONE OF THE MANY HELPING TO MAKE THE "LITTLE COUNTRY SCHOOL" EXTINCT IN INDIANA.



CENTER CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL, WHICH TOOK THE PLACE OF EIGHT DISTRICT SCHOOLS IN SAGUACHE COUNTY, COLORADO.

## Advancements Many in Ohio

COLUMBUS, O. (Special Correspondence).—Ohio is rapidly losing the sign of its indifference to rural school improvement, and its progress toward perfection of school consolidation and centralization is marked not only by the usual educational and community benefits, but by many special advancements.

Regions that used not to care whether good roads were built or not have been awakened to the need for better highways by the transportation phase of school centralization. County superintendents of schools mark the number of minutes each day their pupils spend upon school busses, and their gradual diminution points the rise of road improvement.

The impetus which centralization has given to the important work of agricultural instruction fostered by Ohio State University's department of agricultural extension has been great.

**Facts and Figures Which Speak**  
Proof of the advancement in school betterment which Ohio has made in the short space of eight years has been given by George M. Morris, state supervisor of rural schools.

"In Ohio in 1914 when a state school code was enacted after a survey ordered by Gov. James M. Cox," said Mr. Morris, "there were fewer than 40 centralized schools. Today there are 1010 centralized and consolidated schools, housing about 175,000 pupils who are being taught by about 8000 of the best teachers in the state. In nearly every centralized school building there is a first grade high school."

"In Ohio, centralization of schools means bringing the pupils of the several schools of a township or district to a central place, while consolidation means bringing the pupils of two, three or four or more schools to one school building. Of these 1010 schools then, 335 are centralized and 675 consolidated."

## Higher Standards Attained

"Since 1914 there have been removed 1376 one-room schools, and since 1916 we have eliminated 350 elementary rural teachers and gained 675 more high school rural teachers. There are 4200 more elementary rural pupils and 12,000 more high school rural students than in 1916."

Records compiled by Mr. Morris' department show that the cost per pupil is less for the centralized schools than for the one-room schools, uniformly. The grade of teachers now obtainable is, of course, much higher and the average of attendance has greatly increased. The system of county supervision established by the 1914 code in Ohio and the co-operation of the superintendents with the State Department of Education is credited by Mr. Morris with the success of consolidation and centralization.



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The Softness of Suede  
in  
Kaiser Chamoisette  
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Look like  
Feel like  
Wear like leather  
COST ONE-HALF

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Thackeray's Paris

"A street there is in Paris famous,  
Whose name no rhyme our language  
yields."

Rue Neuve des Petits Champs its  
name is.  
The New Street of the Little Fields.  
And there's an inn not rich and  
splendid.  
But still in comfortable case.  
The which in youth I oft attended  
To eat a plate of bouillabaisse."

THE street is still there and Paris,  
light enchantress that she is, still  
throws a web of glamour over all  
who love her; but the inn has disap-  
peared, and what tit-bit from the  
Calif's kitchen, what recipe of Gar-  
gantuan cookery is bouillabaisse, we  
do not know. We have only Thack-  
eray's hint deliciously vague, and ap-  
petising in a fanciful way:

"Green herbs, red peppers, mussels,  
safron,  
Soles, onions, garlic, roach and  
dace."

All these you get at Terré's Tavern  
In that one plate of bouillabaisse."

After that we feel it must be some-  
thing more than the mess of fishes  
known to Provencal housewives. In-  
deed we expect all kinds of subtle  
nuances and queer distinctions in any-  
thing Thackeray writes about.

Assuredly only he could have writ-  
ten that delicate and urbane dedica-  
tion to the Paris Sketch Book, the  
most charming of compliments paid to  
the much misunderstood race of  
tailors. Only he could have thought  
the Venus de Milo had given eyes, and  
have made Clive Newcome fall in love  
with her in the Louvre. Only he could  
have sketched in the portrait of Ethel  
Newcome and turned it to such deli-  
cate beauty. Only he could have done  
all this, which is not the dull truism  
it sounds. For Becky Sharp there  
have always been, but none who have  
thrown dictionaries; and no Round-  
about Papers have been so delightfully  
roundabout as his.

And yet, is it to be believed?—the  
man who wrote so well and drew so  
badly wanted to be an artist; spent  
whole weeks in the Louvre copying  
the old masters and wondering why he  
was not a Da Vinci! It is so, nor is  
there anything so very startling in it  
after all. Hazlitt fancied himself a  
better painter than a writer, and thus  
we nearly missed Stevenson's compli-  
ment. Du Maurier kept Trilby by his  
sleeve until he was sixty and there it  
would still be but for Henry James.  
No doubt Thackeray's pursuit of the  
arts in Paris helped to bring to the  
surface that minute delicacy of man-  
ner and that charm which endear his  
books to us.

In reading Thackeray one feels his  
perfect French accent; his style gives  
him away. It is said that to hear him  
speak French was like listening to  
music. He does not rhapsodize about  
Paris. Rather he drank deeply and,  
one imagines, almost unconsciously

of its influences. He put a great  
deal of himself in his books, but with  
the airy suggestiveness of the French.  
One is delighted because one is never  
quite sure; one feels that there is  
more in this superficiality than meets  
the eye. It is the language of ges-  
ture—and where else but in France  
is it carried to perfection?—hinting,  
among other things, that you will not  
be far wrong in thinking he moved in  
very elegant circles.

After all, Terré's tavern in the Rue  
Neuve des Petits Champs was on the  
right bank of the Seine and was near  
enough to the Rue de la Paix to bor-  
row a little of its distinction. We  
know also that Thackeray was mar-  
ried at the British Embassy and lived  
for a while in the Rue Neuve Saint  
Augustin. We know that he stayed  
at the Hotel Bristol in the Place Ven-  
dôme; but this is no reason for read-  
ing the Book of Snobs with your  
tongue in your cheek. For there are  
Thackeray memories on the left bank  
as well. There used to be a restau-  
rant not far from St. Germain des  
Prés where the portrait of the great  
writer hung for years in memory of  
his youthful patronage, and if he did  
not eat bouillabaisse there, it is cer-  
tain he partook hugely of those  
mighty declarations on paint and im-  
mortality which to this day keep the  
antique walls of the Quartier Latin  
toppling with amusement.

There is Paris in Esmond, in the  
Virginians, in Vanity Fair, in all his  
books. I think; and we may picture  
him as one who throughout his life  
(in his own words) made his "best  
French bow."

V. S. P.

## St. Gallen's Great Charm

NOT a great deal of notice is ac-  
corded the St. Gallen district of  
Switzerland in the advertising  
literature which floods two continents,  
extolling the glories of Lucerne and  
St. Moritz, the Bernese Oberland and  
the Engadine. Yet in many respects  
that district, with its delightful com-  
bination of lake and mountain scen-  
ery and its fascinating countryside  
and orchard acres, is comparable to  
any other in "the world's playground."

The city of St. Gallen, some seventy  
thousand in population, has a charm-  
ing location in a valley between Lake  
Constance and the Sants range of the  
Alps. The lake, "Bodensee," as the  
Swiss call it, washes the shores of  
three countries, Switzerland, Germany  
and Austria. Thus from the hills  
above St. Gallen one stands in the  
unusual position of being in one coun-  
try and having within easy visibility  
two others. Across the lake the  
lovely mountainous landscape of  
Bavaria is clearly outlined on the one  
hand, while on the other the snow-  
capped peaks of the Austrian Tyrol  
are clearly limned.

St. Gallen itself is but seven miles  
inland from Lake Constance, having  
as its port Rorschach, a town of eleven  
thousand, charmingly situated with  
the lake in front and the green-clad,  
farm-dotted hillsides behind. Across  
on the German side is Lindau, a  
quaint Bavarian town.

St. Gallen is the center of the  
embroidery and lace industry; and in  
normal times more than fifty per cent  
of the total exports of all commodi-  
ties from Switzerland to the United  
States go from this district. Yet St.  
Gallen has the reputation of being the  
cleanest of all the immaculately clean  
Swiss cities. The reason for this is  
that much of the industry of lace  
and embroidery making is carried on  
in the homes of the peasantry around  
St. Gallen. The large warehouses in  
the city exist chiefly for the storing,  
sorting and shipment of the delicate  
and beautiful hand-made lace articles  
so highly treasured in England and  
America. No factories of any sort  
exist in the town; and even the few  
throughout the district are tucked  
away unobtrusively in some little  
valley under a protecting and obscur-  
ing hillside.

St. Gallen is rich in history, as rich  
as any town in Switzerland. Its Bene-  
dictine Abbey was famous in the Mid-  
dle Ages and thither emperors and  
kings sent their sons. During the  
Reformation St. Gallen embraced the  
Protestant faith. Its famous Burgo-  
master, Joachim von Watt, now uni-  
versally remembered by his Latin  
name, Vadianus, or Vadian, was a man  
of mighty learning and vast energy,  
not the least of his feats of daring  
and endurance having been the origi-  
nal ascent of the Pilatus near Lucerne.  
This was at a time when Pilatus was  
shunned by the peasantry as the abode  
of evil spirits. A heroic statue of  
Vadian stands in the center of the city.  
From the ridges on either side of  
the city the wonderful location of St.  
Gallen is at once apparent. To the  
east the entire stretch of Lake Con-  
stance, one of the largest inland bod-  
ies of water in Europe, is visible.  
Only a few miles distant in a south-  
westerly direction lies the Sants  
range of Alps. Not so lofty as the  
mountains of the Bernese Oberland,  
the Engadine or the Jura, yet in sym-  
metry and romantic charm the peaks  
of the Sants vie with any. The most  
lofty is Sants itself, about eight thou-  
sand two hundred feet, and readily  
accessible to inexperienced climbers  
by several routes. At its summit is  
a meteorological station and the  
usual inn.

All the other peaks in the district,  
more than a score in number, are like-  
wise fairly easy of ascent to energetic  
tourists. The Altman, only a few feet  
less in height than Sants, is the hard-  
est climb, and affords some real  
Alpine work. From any of the Sants  
peaks, which in summer are less  
obscured by clouds than any in  
Switzerland, the most wonderful and  
never-to-be-forgotten views are ob-  
tainable. Climbing about them is a  
joy.

Pine woods, romantic as those at  
Baden-Baden, redolent as the groves  
about Bar Harbor, encircle St. Gallen.  
Topping the ridges that surround the

city like a protecting wall they form  
an eternally green setting. It is a  
delight to stroll through them at sun-  
set. Below on the one side lies the  
town, its red roofs catching the last  
gleams of the fading light; on the  
other are the mountains, with their  
sunset glow of purple; and between  
as alluring a bit of countryside, with  
scattered farmhouses, orchards and  
grazing cattle with tinkling bells, as  
is revealed anywhere in Switzerland.

## "Kivers"

Yes, I've several kivers you can see;  
'Light and hilt your beakle in the  
shade.  
I don't foller weaving now so free,  
And all my purtrest ones my fore-  
ears made.  
Home-dyed colors kindly meller down  
Better than these new fatched-on ones  
from town.

I recollect my granny at the loom  
Weaving that blue one yonder on  
the bed. . .  
Her word was I could claim hit when  
I wed.  
"Flower of Edinboro" was his name,  
Betokening the land from which she  
came.

Nary a daughter have I for the boon,  
But there's my son's wife from the  
level land.  
She took the night with us at harvest-  
moon—  
A comely, fair young maid, with lov-  
ing hand.  
I gave her three—"Sunrise" and  
"Trailing Vine"  
And "Young Man's Fancy." She ad-  
mired 'em fine.

That green one mostly wrops around  
the bread;  
"Tennessee Lace" I take to ride  
behind.  
Hither and yon right smart of them  
have fed.  
Inside the chest I keep my choicest  
kind—  
"Pine-Bloom" and "St. Ann's Robe"  
(of hickory brown),  
"Star of the East" (that yaller's fad-  
ing down!).

—Ann Cobb.

## Spenser as a Sacred Poet

The claim of Spenser to be consid-  
ered as a sacred poet does by no  
means rest upon his hymns alone.  
But whoever will attentively consider  
"The Faerie Queene" itself will find  
that it is, almost throughout, such a  
might have been expected from the  
author of those truly sacred hymns.  
It is a continual, deliberate endeavor  
to enlist the restless intellect and  
chivalrous feelings of an inquiring  
and romantic age on the side of good-  
ness and faith, of unity and justice.  
To Spenser, therefore, upon the  
whole, the English reader must revert,  
as being pre-eminently the sacred poet  
of his country.—John Keble.



A Peak Near St. Gallen, Switzerland

## „Vor allem Sicherheit“

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden

WIE man den vielen Gefahren  
entkommen kann, die das menschen-  
liche Dasein zu bedrohen schen-  
nen, ist ein Problem, mit dem sich die  
Menschen eifrig beschäftigt haben. In  
den letzten Jahren sind die Unfälle so  
zählreich geworden, dass mit grossem  
Nachdruck darauf hingewiesen wird,  
zu allen Zeiten Vorsicht walten zu  
lassen, damit die Zahl der Unfälle sich  
wesentlich vermindere. So ist der  
Ausspruch „Vor allem Sicherheit“  
zum Schlagwort geworden, das uns  
allen die Notwendigkeit beständiger  
Wachsamkeit vor Augen hält, um uns  
selbst und andre zu schützen. Mit der  
groszen Vermehrung der Bevölkerung  
und den beinahe zahllosen Einrichtun-  
gen zur Bequemlichkeit der Mensch-  
heit ist das moderne Leben so  
schwierig geworden, dass Sorgfalt und  
Vorsicht in vielen Dingen geübt werden  
muss, die unsern Vorfahren ganz unbe-  
kannt waren. Die Bemühungen, die  
Zustände auf diese Weise zu verbes-  
sern, sind höchst anerkennenswert und  
allgemein von gemeinnützig gestimmten  
Menschen unterstützt worden.

Demjenigen jedoch, der daran ge-  
wöhnt ist, alle Ereignisse vom meta-  
physischen Standpunkt aus zu be-  
trachten, scheint es, dass all diese  
Bemühungen nicht nur des Bestrebens  
entbehren, die erste Ursache zu finden,  
sondern oft auch einen Mangel an  
Vertrauen auf die schützende Macht  
Gottes an den Tag legen, die doch stets  
zur Hand ist, um Sicherheit vor allen  
Gefahren des menschlichen Daseins zu  
gewähren. Die vielen Versicherungen  
und Verheissungen der Propheten des  
Altiums, dass Gott demjenigen, der  
in Gehorsam und Demut und in rich-  
tigem Verständnis auf ihn vertraut,  
ein Schutz vor drohenden Gefahren  
ist, können von keinem Bibelforscher  
übersehen worden sein. Offenbar  
nicht Moses den Kindern Israel den  
Befehl Gottes: „Darum tut nach  
meinen Satzungen und haltet meine  
Rechte, dass ihr darnach tut, auf dass  
ihr im Lande sicher wohnen möget“?  
Und sang nicht David von der Freude  
der Menschen über den Schutz Gottes:  
„Allein du, Herr, hilfst mir, dass ich  
sicher wohne“?

Wieviel Schutz vor Gefahren den  
Menschen durch Anwendung der  
wundervollen Wahrheit des einund-  
neunzigsten Psalmes zuteil geworden  
ist, kann niemand sagen! Das Ver-  
ständnis von der Gegenwart des Guten,  
wie es die Christliche Wissenschaft  
offenbart, ist ein vollkommener Schutz  
gegen jede Annahme des Bösen—  
sogar gegen den Strick des Jägers und

HOW to escape the many dangers  
which seem to beset human ex-  
istence is a problem to which  
men have sedulously addressed them-  
selves. So numerous have accidents  
become in recent years that great em-  
phasis has been placed upon the neces-  
sity of exercising care at all times, in  
order that their number might be  
substantially lessened; and "Safety  
first" has become a slogan to arouse  
all to the need of constantly using  
caution in order to protect themselves  
and others. With the great increase  
in population and the almost innum-  
erable devices for mankind's conven-  
ience, so complex is modern life that  
necessity for restraint and caution has  
arisen in many directions quite un-  
known to our forefathers. The efforts  
to improve conditions in this direction  
are highly commendable, and have  
been very generally supported by  
public-spirited persons.

To one accustomed to reason meta-  
physically about all events, however,  
there seems to have been in all these  
efforts a failure to become acquainted  
with primary causation, and often  
an apparent disregard of the protect-  
ing power of God, available and prac-  
tical to insure safety from every  
danger which appears to beset mortal  
existence. No student of the Bible can  
have overlooked the numerous assur-  
ances and promises, pronounced by  
the prophets of old, of God's protection  
from besetting dangers, whenever men  
have looked to Him in obedience, with  
understanding and humility. Did not  
Moses reveal the word of God to the  
children of Israel as declaring, "Where-  
fore ye shall do my statutes, and keep  
my judgments, and do them; and ye  
shall dwell in the land in safety"?  
Did not David sing of men's joy in  
God's favor, "For thou, Lord, only  
makest me dwell in safety"?

How great security from danger has  
been experienced through utilizing the  
wonderful truth of the ninety-first  
psalm, no one can tell! The under-  
standing of the presence of good, as  
revealed in Christian Science, per-  
fectly protects from every belief of  
evil—even from the snare and the  
pestilence—those who know their  
dwelling place to be in God, divine  
Mind, "in the secret place of the  
most High." To realize that God does  
give His angels "charge over thee, to  
keep thee in all thy ways," is the  
assurance that has furnished the pro-  
tection needed when danger has  
seemed to threaten.

The student of Christian Science  
becomes accustomed to look to God  
to meet all human needs, whether they  
be for safety in time of apparent dan-  
ger, or the supply of any other seem-  
ing lack. God becomes to him his  
source and substance, his strength and

den Angriffen des Irrtums jeder Art  
vollkommen geschützt."

Ausserdem lernt der Christliche  
Wissenschaftler, dass „unter dem  
Schirm des Höchsten“ weilen bedeutet,  
dass man sich beständig der Allheit  
und Güte Gottes bewusst ist und nur  
das Gemüt in sich hat, das in „Jesus  
Christus auch war.“ Gottes Gedanken,  
die das wahre Bewusstsein des Men-  
schen ausmachen, wissen nichts von  
Sünde und kennen nichts, was irrtüm-  
lich und schadenbringend ist. Dadurch  
dass man alles aus dem Bewusstsein  
ausschliesst, was Gott, dem Guten,  
unähnlich ist, hat man daher den  
ersten und wichtigsten Schritt getan,  
um in Sicherheit leben zu können.  
Denn Sicherheit ist nach allem die  
Erkenntnis jedes einzelnen, dass das  
wahre Sein des Menschen untrennbar  
eins ist mit dem Vater. Mrs. Eddy  
fasst den Gedanken in die folgenden  
Worte in Miscellaneous Writings (S.  
115) zusammen: „Deine Mittel zum  
Schutz und zur Verteidigung gegen die  
Sünde sind anhaltende Wachsamkeit  
und Gebet, damit du nicht in Ver-  
suchung geraten und von jeder An-  
nahme des Bösen erlöst werden mögest,  
bis du in der Wissenschaft einsehst  
und demonstrieren kannst, dass das  
Böse weder Einfluss, Macht noch  
Dasein hat, da Gott, das Gute, Alles-  
in-allem ist.“

## Abbey's "Holy Grail"

It would be interesting to know  
how many of the thousands of persons  
who have visited the Boston Library  
to see the finished pictures have given  
a thought to the labor which had to  
precede the actual painting. We think  
of an artist as one who dips his brush  
into the color and continues to do so  
until the canvas is covered. That cer-  
tainly underestimates the seriousness  
of any rate of the conscientious his-  
torical painter; and this book will  
have been mislabeled if by the end of  
it a new conception of the arduous-  
ness of his toll is not established. But  
in the Holy Grail decorations Abbey  
had to be more than an historical  
painter, he had to be a poet, too.—E. V.  
Lucas, in "Life and Work of Edwin  
Austin Abbey, R. A."

## "O Wondrous Star"

Dante's great works and his surpass-  
ing love  
Were hidden from a thankless people's  
face,  
Whose favours shower on all save  
those of worth;  
Yet gladly I his destiny would prove,  
And for cruel exile with his virtue's  
at grace  
Renounce the greatest happiness on  
earth.  
—Michelangelo. Translated by Lorna  
de' Lucchi.

## "Safety First"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

his protection, whose aid may be in-  
voked through righteous prayer. He  
also learns that since causation is  
mental and spiritual, safety lies in  
knowing the unreality of the false  
beliefs which would claim to produce  
evil's activities, either as accidents or  
other besetting dangers. By knowing  
that God is the only cause and creator  
of the spiritual universe, the Christian  
Scientist destroys all belief in evil as  
real; and, in consequence, he recog-  
nizes that what appear to be mishaps  
are but the false beliefs of so-called  
mortal mind, to be corrected—that is,  
destroyed—through knowing the truth  
about God and His perfect universe.  
Safety, then, results from knowing the  
all-power and ever-presence of good  
and the unreality of evil,—that is, of  
all that is not from God. Since He is  
infinite, manifestly there can be no  
other cause, no other creator; and,  
since all that He made is good, evil  
has no cause, no source from which to  
emanate.

To insure safety, then, is not the  
first necessary step to recognize only  
the presence of good, thereby invoking  
the all-power of God to protect and  
make secure? But how, one inquires,  
may this be accomplished? On page  
210 of "The First Church of Christ,  
Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy  
states the case with characteristic  
brevity and clarity, when she says:  
"Good thoughts are an impervious  
armor; clad therewith you are com-  
pletely shielded from the attacks of  
error of every sort."

Moreover, the Christian Scientist  
also learns that to dwell in the "secret  
place" is to dwell in the understanding  
of God's allness and goodness, to have  
only that Mind "which was also in  
Christ Jesus." God's thoughts, which  
constitute man's true consciousness,  
know no sin, nothing false or harmful.  
In excluding from consciousness,  
then, everything unlike God, good, the  
first and greatest measure to insure  
safety has been taken. For safety,  
after all, is a subjective state which  
recognizes man's true being to be  
inseparably at-one with the Father.  
Mrs. Eddy exactly summarizes the  
situation in a passage in "Miscellane-  
ous Writings" (p. 115): "Your means  
of protection and defense from sin are,  
constant watchfulness and prayer that  
you enter not into temptation and are  
delivered from every claim of evil, till  
you intelligently know and demon-  
strate, in Science, that evil has neither  
prestige, power, nor existence, since  
God, good, is All-in-all."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1922

## EDITORIALS

### Petty Politics and the League

ONE of the reasons, frequently pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor, why the United States is not in the League of Nations is because of the unhappy identification of the League with the fortunes of one political party, and to some extent with the personality of one eminent man. When the League was made a partisan issue its chances of acceptance in the United States became dependent upon the success of the party which advocated it—and at that moment the people were weary of the Democratic Party and would have none of its doctrines. Today, because of partisan feeling, the League is being slaughtered in the home of its friends. Some of its most earnest advocates would apparently prefer to see it go down into oblivion rather than have American participation in it come through the agency of the Republican Party.

A striking illustration of this wholly indefensible attitude is presented by a cartoon in the New York World this week. It is entitled "Sneaking in the Back Door," and represents President Harding in an attitude of exaggerated stealth and apparently apprehensive of observation, about to enter ignominiously the rear entrance of an edifice labeled League of Nations. The cartoonist is to be complimented upon the effective presentation of an ignoble thought. The editor is not to be complimented unless he is willing to assume the attitude that it is better that the League of Nations should perish than that the United States should enter it by action of the President of a party opposed to The World, or in any manner save by the unqualified acceptance of the Covenant as originally drawn.

Of course this attitude is entirely unjustifiable. There could have been no bitterness greater than that of the Democratic press when the League was apparently defeated by the partisan opposition of Republicans. If now leaders of the majority party are willing to fulfill the promise then generally accepted, that they would enter an international association for the maintenance of peace in some way other than by acceptance of the League covenant as a whole, nothing but gross and unpatriotic partisanship will attempt to put any obstacle in their way. What the world needs, and what the United States should co-operate in establishing, is an international organization for the reconstruction of Europe and the maintenance of peace, in which all nations shall equally join, and from which the United States will not, as now, stand stubbornly aloof in the company only of Germany, Russia, and Turkey. Whether that is accomplished by Republicans or Democrats, by the friends of Mr. Wilson or by those of President Harding, is utterly immaterial.

AGAIN in Tennessee, in whose mountains and lowlands there have been arrayed, almost side by side, the modulated and blended beauties of mountains, rivers, plantations, and sunny skies, set off by picturesque remnants of the days of the Old South, Alfred A. Taylor is waging a spectacular political campaign. Again with song and story, occasionally appealing by serious argument to those in his audience who expect, even if they do not desire, to hear words of wisdom from the elect, he is entertaining, as of yore, the mountaineer, the ruralist and city dweller. Governor Taylor is the second of the Taylor brothers to serve his State as Chief Executive. He is a Republican, and is only the second Republican Governor to be elected in Tennessee since the days of reconstruction.

The former Governor Robert L. Taylor was a Democrat. He held the office three terms, two in succession, and one ten years later. In his first campaign, in 1886, his opponent was his brother, Alfred, and it was not long thereafter that it was announced that the latter had "retired" from politics. An authorized biography makes the announcement, never contradicted except circumstantially, and yet the fact remains that there are being re-enacted, in the present campaign, which is nothing if not political, scenes and methods reminiscent of the friendly contest of the eighties, when "Bob" fiddled and "Alf" sang, to the amusement, if not to the edification, of their partisans, many of whom were swayed, consciously or otherwise, by their preferences for "Old Dan Tucker" on a fiddle, or "Old Black Joe" with the touching modulations of the human voice.

Perhaps retiring from politics is like retiring from a position gained on a field of battle, purely tactical. At any rate, Alfred Taylor was not long out of politics. He served his district in Congress after his defeat in 1886, and again in 1910 sought the gubernatorial nomination, which went to Ben W. Hooper, who was then practically unknown in Tennessee, but who, to the surprise of everyone, was elected over Gov. M. R. Patterson, who was a candidate for re-election. Governor Hooper was the first Republican to occupy the executive mansion in Tennessee since the period following the Civil War. The people of that State are not much given to electing Republicans to any important office. Occasionally, as in recent years, some Republicans have been sent to Congress, but there have been heroic efforts to make such action impossible in the future.

So the chief interest in the present campaign in Tennessee, if reports are correct, is in the contest between Governor Taylor and his Democratic opponent, Mr. Peay, who contents himself by going about promising tax reforms and economies in the management of the State's affairs, perhaps because he can neither fiddle nor sing.

THE election of Hungary to membership in the League of Nations constitutes a vote of confidence from the members of the League in the good faith of the Hungarian Government. The election, it is true, was not unopposed. Dr. Osussky, the Czechoslovakian delegate, speaking from the floor of the Assembly, voiced the apprehensions of the Little Entente when he declared that the Hungarian Government had failed to comply with the terms of the Treaty of Trianon and, in consequence, was unfit for admission.

Dr. Osussky's statement was made in answer to the report of the committee on membership, which unanimously recommended the election of Hungary. His objections, in brief, were two. First, it was alleged that the Hungarian Government had failed to reveal its sincerity of purpose in abolishing compulsory military service as provided in the treaty; and, secondly, that the Government is furthering a campaign of propaganda designed to arouse the Hungarian minorities within the borders of neighboring states and, thereby, was arousing ill-feeling and friction among the powers of central and eastern Europe.

On the same day a letter was addressed to the League by Count N. Banffy, Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who later represented his Nation in the Assembly, answering the charges of Dr. Osussky with such finality that opposition was overridden and Hungary elected.

The Treaty of Trianon, however much the Hungarians may endeavor to fulfill its terms, can hardly ever be popular among them. In imposing it, the Paris Conference reduced their population from 20,000,000 to 7,500,000, including 1,500,000 of their citizens within the borders of neighbor states. In like manner they were deprived of their forests and of their coal and iron; they were cut off from the sea and denied a voice in the control of the Danube, and they were disarmed and an inter-allied commission placed in the country as their virtual masters.

The Treaty of Trianon was handed to Hungary at a moment when the country was just beginning to regain its poise after the disorders of Bolshevism, and one can scarcely wonder that its provisions brought about a violent reaction. At the present time, however, the better element in the country seems once again to have gained the ascendancy.

It is interesting to note that but little substantiating evidence has, as yet, been offered to support the accusations that Hungary is still in the midst of a militaristic reaction which has prevented the demobilization of the Hungarian army and obstructed the work of the Inter-allied Commission of Control. Even Dr. Osussky, in his statement to the Assembly, was exceedingly indefinite in supporting his allegations, and the British, French and Italian delegates were a unit in declaring their belief in the good intentions of the present Hungarian Government in regard to the treaty.

As a matter of fact, the military establishments of the states of the Little Entente compared to those of Hungary disclose something of the actual situation:

	Tzecho-slovakia	Rumania	Jugo-slavia	Hun-Little Entente	Ratio
Peace armies.....	175,000	250,000	140,000	35,000	15 : 1
Field guns.....	805	1,522	722	83	37 : 1
Military airplanes.....	400	300	70	0	770 : 0
Mobilized armies.....	1,750,000	1,500,000	1,800,000	35,000	144 : 1

It is, of course, impossible to deny that the Hungarians are finding it exceedingly difficult to maintain their force of 35,000 men, including officers, up to a high standard with volunteers. Only the least desirable element in the country will volunteer. Government officials, interested in securing army recruits from the better families, have set about it systematically to awaken an interest in an army career. The activities of these officials have been misinterpreted, in many quarters, as an attempt to keep alive the old system of compulsory military service.

In regard to the statements concerning the Hungarian minorities in neighboring states, the present Hungarian Government, through representatives at the Inter-parliamentary Union which met during last September in Vienna, indicated its willingness to abide by whatever policy could be most wisely undertaken, in this regard, by the nations concerned. The conspicuous absence of the states of the Little Entente from these discussions indicates that here are other governments than the Hungarian whose constructive and united interest must be aroused as a prerequisite to the solution of this problem.

Hungary joins the League enjoying the confidence of a majority of its members. There seems to be little basis for the ominous reports circulated concerning the menace of a militaristic government. It remains now for Hungary, aligned with a constructive European program, to establish its positive part in the world rebuilding.

AS WAS to be expected, the recent expropriation and division of the large estates in eastern Europe has contributed to upset production and to decrease the amount of farm produce available for commerce.

### Peasant Ownership and Co-operation

In Russia this change in management and ownership has been one of the causes of the great famine. Instead of exporting large quantities of grain, the Russian people have to accept bread as charity. In Rumania the amount of cereals for export has greatly decreased, and the new republics along the Baltic have to import breadstuffs more generally than before.

These facts are being used by the dispossessed owners as an argument against the policies of the new states. In the German press the Austro-German noblemen, who formerly owned large tracts and castles in Bohemia or wide-flung acres along the Baltic, are making an active

### Hungary in the League

propaganda against the young republics which have distributed the land to the peasants. In addition to decreased production, these former landholders claim that grave injustices have been committed in the matter of compensation, while their friends assert that this change in ownership has deprived the new countries of their intellectual leaders.

Hardships there undoubtedly have been. The finances of the newly formed states are not such that the bonds issued in return can always be counted on as good securities, while in Russia there has been no compensation at all. But no social order can be upset without causing harm to some individuals, particularly in a time of war and revolution. The emancipation of the slaves during the American Civil War by Government decree can be justified only as a war measure. It ruined the humane slave owners as well as the inhumane, and just as many slaves remained attached to their owners, so today the dispossessed land barons point to instances where the peasantry prefers its régime to independence. But such cases are, after all, exceptional, and a democratic government, based on universal suffrage, must give the best opportunities for contentment to the greatest number.

The argument that only a privileged class of large landowners can supply a country with executive power falls to the ground when it is faced with the fact that in the past the deliberate policy of land barons has been to reserve the higher education for their own children. In many instances the nobility had preferred an illiterate peasantry as less likely to revolt. If popular education, which must go hand in hand with a democratic form of government, is once introduced, the children of the farmers will be found to have on the average at least as much capacity for intellectual work as the offspring of the nobility. A majority of the great American leaders have sprung from the common people and not from the privileged class.

Similarly the handicap of lessened production will be overcome in time. As the peasants become better educated they will develop a system of co-operation in production and marketing which will equal, and perhaps excel, the methods of the large estates. In a country like Denmark, where illiteracy is practically unknown, whereas in some parts of the European continent it runs as high as 60 per cent, and where the popular high schools teach farming, the co-operative movement has reached its highest development.

And the new countries are taking lessons from the old. The Danish co-operatives have been studied recently by the leaders of the new Irish State. Along the Baltic co-operative organizations are fast developing. In Poland certain large estates have been leased to co-operative societies instead of being cut up. The movement is spreading into Bohemia and Rumania, while in Hungary, where the old régime still prevails, the peasants have neither political power nor economic cohesion. The rise of the small farmers in eastern Europe, from the White Sea to the Black, is a much better guarantee of future stability than the system of large estates, even though production has been temporarily reduced. The land barons have been more distinguished for their leadership in war than in peace.

ANOTHER name has been taken from the roll of active members of that southern school of post-bellum authors, poets, historians, and philosophers of which Joel Chandler Harris, George W. Cable, Thomas Nelson Page, Frank L. Stanton, and Sidney Lanier were so long conspicuous. Now only Cable and Stanton remain to weave, in verse or in prose, the memories of the old South in the days before the war. Of the group it may be said that Page was perhaps the most versatile, combining the skill and charm of the fiction writer with the accomplishments of a lawyer and diplomatist. Many who admired him will regret that the projected record of his experiences during six years as American Ambassador at Rome, which included the period of the World War, will never be written. There has been published, however, his latest book, entitled "Italy and the World War," which in no sense is an intimate autobiographical work.

One who, in the year 1888, or at some later period, had read Mr. Page's first published story, "In Ole Virginia," and in succeeding years his other better known books, perhaps found it difficult to associate him with the important diplomatic duties imposed upon him by President Wilson and the circumstances incident to the Great War. Mr. Page had, in his youth, been forced to an unwelcome and unavoidable intimacy with the horrors of war. As a boy he had seen the troops marching on Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy and likewise the capital of his native State. He had experienced almost abject poverty in a home made all but destitute by the holocaust which raged around it so mercilessly. From affluence and ease he had been reduced, with others of his family, to the necessity of taking up the work which he had been taught should be done only by slaves, but none of these things embittered or discouraged him. With that courage and determination which have redeemed the South and enriched and re-established it, he set about the individual task of reconstruction.

The inclination is to believe that Thomas Nelson Page did not aspire to that thing called fame. Men of his modesty and temperamental tendencies do not know exactly where or how to seek the applause of their fellows. But fame comes to them nevertheless. Fame came to him, and with it there must have come the realization that his accomplishments as a writer and philosopher would be his enduring monument. The world will forget that he was ever Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Italy, but it will long remember that he was the creator, the prompter, the interlocutor, of "Marse Chan" and "Meh Lady." The histories of diplomatic missions may well be written by mere observers. The sane and helpful interpretation of homely human emotions seeking their true expression is a task to which only genius is called.

## Editorial Notes

CHARLES SUMNER BIRD disclosed a vigorous initiative and clear vision when he wired to William A. Gaston, Democratic nominee for United States Senator from Massachusetts, that the defeat of Joseph C. Pelletier was of a far greater importance than the election of a Democratic Senator or a Democratic Governor in the State. He showed unmistakably that he saw the larger issues involved in the candidacy of Pelletier when he added:

Now that Pelletier has come out for you, what will you say to him? Will you continue a silence which winks at the guilt of Pelletier, who has been branded by the Supreme Court a blackmailer and a corruptionist? Surely you cannot question his guilt! Justice Carroll, in ordering the disbarment of Pelletier, said "The evidence is undisputed, convincing." The Pelletier issue is, as Speaker Gillett said, a moral one, affecting not only the honor of Massachusetts but also the purity of home life, the very foundation of our national existence.

Why do you hesitate? Would it not be nobler to lose with the gang against you than to win with their support? If you would only show your fear of God to be above your fear of man you might regain the respect at least of the God-fearing and decent men and women of the Commonwealth.

Even more than this. The election of Pelletier should be unthinkable, and it would be so if every right-minded voter faced the issue and dared to see it in its true light, as has Mr. Bird.

AT THE recent church congress in Sheffield, England, Viscount Astor developed in a striking manner the subject of "The Coming of the Kingdom" in its especial reference to international relationships, and entered a strong plea for a right understanding of the United States by the United Kingdom. In this connection he urged, in part:

The greatest mistake anybody can make is to generalize hastily about the 48 states which make up the great Anglo-Saxon Republic, with over 13,000,000 foreign-born inhabitants, among whom over 60 per cent of those born in Russia, Italy, and Turkey have, according to recruiting statistics, only the development of a child of eleven. . . . That America is capable of great sacrifices was shown when its mothers sent nearly 2,000,000 men into the army for a very distant war. . . . that it is prepared to make a huge contribution to the spiritual regeneration of the world is proved when the moderate drinkers, consciously and as a majority, voluntarily decided to give up that which gave their physical senses a certain pleasure, for the sake of their weaker brethren and for the welfare of their country.

When world-wide understanding displaces misrepresentation a long step will have been taken toward actualizing the ideal Lord Astor was discussing.

PRESENCE of overflowing crowds at the meeting of the Medical Liberty League of Massachusetts, in Horticultural Hall, Boston, last night, left no room for doubt regarding the awakening sense of the people as to the importance of offsetting the growing menace of medical domination. There was no evidence of any false emotionalism manifested either by the speakers or the audience, but there was most strikingly evidenced a depth of sincerity in both. When every seat in a large hall is taken long before the meeting is scheduled to commence, and several hundreds are willing to stand through a couple of hours of speeches, it is fairly good testimony to the fact that the issue under discussion is of more than usual interest. Clear distinction was made by those who presented the various phases of the discussion between the physician as an individual and the American Medical Association as an autocratic organization of the most radical type, with ramifications of the most intricate nature. Liberty being a birthright of all, the day cannot be far distant when the menace of medical autocratic domination is met in the open and destroyed.

It is important that the issue presented in Referendum No. 4, which is upon the ballot for action at the Massachusetts election, be clearly understood. Many appear to believe that in some mysterious way there is involved in this referendum the question of a possible nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment to the National Constitution. This is absolutely incorrect. A unanimous vote in the negative would not in the least change the federal law. The Legislature of Massachusetts is on record as having ratified that amendment. The issue at stake is solely in regard to the State co-operating with federal officials in their efforts to enforce the Volstead law. This, however, is an extremely important question, and an overwhelming affirmative vote would do much to make more effective the prohibition status in Massachusetts, and would help to put a stop to the insidious campaign of nullification being so widely conducted.

Two statements of more than ordinary moment were made by Ernest Lapointe, Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, at Geneva, recently. The one was this:

I understand the mentality of the United States, and they will come into the International Labor Conference when they think it is right to come, and not before.

Which was a most charitable estimate of the situation. The other was the following:

If lack of military force has placed Canada below other countries, I am proud of it.

Which showed that Canada has learned a real lesson from the war.

THE MONITOR has now and again during the present campaign received from some candidate for office who had been classed by the Anti-Saloon League as "wet," a bitter complaint of unfairness, and an earnest protestation that he was in fact "dry." But never thus far has a "wet" protested against having been inaccurately described as "dry." It would appear, despite the merry campaign of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, that politicians know with which side public approval rests.

OUR public speaking, says The Washington Post, needs more private thinking in it. Unfortunately, many of our public speakers might not acquit themselves any better even if they did try to follow this advice.